

U. S. FLEET SINKS FIVE TOKIO SHIPS

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Labor's Newsroom

Louis F. Budenz reports
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Daily Worker

NATIONAL UNITY FOR VICTORY OVER NAZI ENSLAVEMENT



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SOVIETS RING KHARKOV, SMASH COUNTER-ATTACKS

New York CIO Unanimously Urges FDR 'Free Browder'

High Court Gets Willkie Plea on Schneiderman

Asks for Reversal of Decision Revoking Citizenship

Wendell L. Willkie, counsel for
William Schneiderman, West Coast
Communist leader, yesterday placed
before the Supreme Court in
Washington, D. C., a brief urging
the high court to reverse the de-
cision of a lower court in Cali-
fornia which revoked Schneider-
man's citizenship, the office of
Carol King, associate counsel at 100
Fifth Ave. announced.

The principle involved in the
Schneiderman case is that of the
fundamental rights of all citizens,
whether native born, naturalized or
citizens by virtue of their parents'
previous naturalization. Upon the
outcome of the case hinges the
rights of 8,000,000 such citizens in
the United States.

The Supreme Court decision in
the case will establish whether or
not there is to be one status of
citizenship for all, or a "first" and
"second" class of citizenship.

Copies of the brief were made
available for the press at Miss
King's office. Attorney King per-
sonally presented the brief to the
Supreme Court Clerk yesterday
morning.

WILLKIE'S DEFENSE

Schneiderman's case evoked wide
protest particularly in labor and
progressive circles of the west coast.
Mr. Willkie agreed to join in the
defense following a decision of the
Circuit Court of Appeals upholding
the California lower court which
revoked Schneiderman's citizenship
on the alleged grounds that he had
"perjured" himself in applying for
citizenship and had belonged to an
organization, "advocating violence"
and calling for the "overthrow of
the Government."

Mr. Willkie's brief, a lengthy docu-
ment, is a sweeping defense of civil
liberties and fundamental Consti-
tutional guarantees of the Ameri-
can citizenry. It flatly challenges
the lower court verdict that Schnei-
derman had at any time advocated
overthrowing the Government.

On the contrary, Mr. Willkie
states in his brief to the high
court, "a more perfect instance of
judicial legislation, resulting in the
destruction of political freedom
and thought, cannot be conceived
than that created by the decision
of the courts below in the instant
case."

"This case," the noted jurist's
brief declares, "in no way involves
any determination as to the sound-
ness or wisdom of any of the prin-
ciples of Communism or of the
Communist Party of America or its
rights to function as a party. The
Court is not asked to pass upon
these matters in any way. The real
question herein is whether our free
institutions are to be preserved by
totalitarian methods or whether
there is to remain that basic fun-
damental of our Constitutional
growth, freedom of political thought
and belief, with the inherent corol-
lary of freedom of advocacy so long
as that advocacy does not suggest
the use of force or violence."

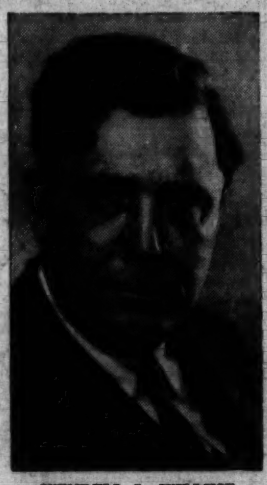
HISTORY OF CASE

Schneiderman came to this coun-
try in 1908 when he was three years
old. He was naturalized in 1924,
petitioning for his papers shortly
after his twenty-first birthday.

Twelve years later his citizenship
was revoked.

Tracing Schneiderman's history
in the brief, Mr. Willkie informed
the Supreme Court:

"For ten years preceding natural-
ization, he lived in poverty-stricken
circumstances, had to go to work
at the age of twelve as a newsboy
... and worked his way through



WENDELL L. WILLKIE

War Labor Board Holds First Session

Maps Procedure to Be Followed in All Future Cases

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (UP).—
President Roosevelt's new national
War Labor Board met for the first
time today to discuss the proce-
dure by which it will make effec-
tive the joint labor-industry pledge
outlawing strikes and lockouts in
war production.

The meeting was held in the of-
fices of the old National Defense
Mediation Board, which passed out
of existence with appointment of
the new board.

Chairman William H. Davis said
the opening discussions were con-
fined to organization and drafting
of rules in handling disputes. Ap-
proximately 35 cases already have
been certified to it by the Labor
Department or left unfinished by
the Mediation Board.

Dean Wayne L. Morse of the
University of Oregon Law School
and public member of the board,
was the only one of the 12 mem-
bers not present.

Officials said panels will be ap-
pointed shortly to begin hearings
next week on as many cases as pos-
sible.

Providence Votes to Liquidate Mussolini St.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 16
(UP).—Mussolini St. in Provi-
dence has been liquidated.

The City Council voted last
night to change it to Russo St.
in honor of the first Rhode
Island youth of Italian extrac-
tion to be killed in the war.

No Place for Job Jim Crow On Ships, FDR Assures Seamen

While it acted upon resolutions
calling for maximum efficiency in
the marine industry and for full
national and international trade
union unity to win the war, the
national council of the CIO Nat-
ional Maritime Union yesterday
was in receipt of a letter from
President Roosevelt declaring that
"questions of race, creed and color
have no place in determining who
are to man our ships."

The letter from the President
declaring the government's opposi-
tion to discrimination was in re-
sponse to a telegram of protest to
him by the union on Jan. 2 when
a local steamship line rejected
Negro seamen supplied by the
union.

"I am informed," said the Presi-
dent's letter, "that the discrimi-

Resolution Passed By 400 Delegates at Council Meeting

The Greater New York Industrial
Union Council, at its regular meet-
ing Thursday night unanimously
adopted a resolution petitioning
President Roosevelt to extend exe-
cutive clemency for Earl Browder
imprisoned general secretary of the
Communist Party.

With more than 400 delegates
present, an unusually good attend-
ance, the Council which has an af-
filiated membership of more than
300,000 CIO unionists, noted in its
resolution that it is "composed of
delegates of varying political be-
liefs."

The resolution, passed on motion
of Howard McKenzie, vice-presi-
dent of the National Maritime
Union, declares:

"The Greater New York Indus-
trial Union Council, composed of
delegates of varying political be-
liefs, urges the President of the
United States to extend executive
clemency to Mr. Earl Browder."

UNITED VOICE

The council's action came after
many of its affiliates had already
adopted such resolutions. The same
unity that has cemented CIO ranks
on the war issue was displayed in
the New York Council, with per-
sons who differed sharply with
Communists, voting for the Browder
resolution.

"Every intelligent person will
recognize that imprisonment of
Earl Browder is not really for a
passport violation," said McKenzie
as he brought the question on the
Council's floor.

"Hitler started out with just
this kind of attack. We need an
all-out unity today. We need
every anti-fascist. The British
government recognized this in re-
leasing the Communists of Malaya
and placing them on the defense
council."

"Browder should be extended
executive clemency. The country
needs every good anti-fascist and
Browder certainly is one."

The general applause for the
speech by McKenzie left no doubt
on how the New York CIO felt on
the question. A loud unanimous
"aye" was the response when Presi-
dent Joseph Curran put the resolu-
tion to a vote.

Wounded U. S. Troops Go to Australian Hospitals

MELBOURNE, Australia, Jan. 16
(UP).—Wounded American soldiers
from the Philippines will be cared
for in military hospitals in South
Australia, Army Minister F. M.
Forde announced today.

A hospital ship carrying more
than 200 of them, he said, arrived
this week at Darwin, on the north-
west coast, on the way to a south
Australian port which he did not
name.

Fortification Belt Around Key City Is Crushed

45 PLANES DOWNED

LONDON, Jan. 16 (UP).—Soviet
troops have completely encircled
Kharkov, fourth largest Soviet city,
and its fall is imminent despite
desperate counter-attacks by
German reinforcements called in
by Adolf Hitler in an attempt to
avert a new German disaster on the
Southern Front, Soviet dispatches
said tonight.

A communique broadcast by the
Moscow radio said the Red Army
was riding roughshod over the
German reinforcements and was
still gaining ground.

Although it did not name Kharkov,
the radio said that "an important
town on the southwestern
Front is now completely encircled
and its capture is only a question
of days," and military commenta-
tors here said there could be no
doubt that Kharkov was the city
mentioned. Soviet artillery had
brought the city within range yester-
day and Soviet guerrillas were
operating in the outskirts.

It has been reported that Adolf
Hitler had to the Southern Front
when Red Army vanguards moved
within 100 miles of his winter head-
quarters at Smolensk last week
and it was assumed that he was
directing operations there, where
the Germans faced their worst dis-
aster since they were routed from
the oil port of Rostov two months
ago, turning the tide of the whole
war two months ago, and giving
the Soviets the initiative they
have never lost.

Gov't Plans to Aid Laid-Off Workers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (UP).—President
Roosevelt today to have approved a \$1,000,000,000
program for emergency payments to workers forced into
unemployment during conversion of industry to war production.

FDR Approves Billion Dollar Relief to Those Hit During Conversions

By Adam Lapin
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (UP).—President
Roosevelt today to have approved a \$1,000,000,000
program for emergency payments to workers forced into
unemployment during conversion of industry to war production.

Nelson Given Full Powers On Production

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (UP).—President
Roosevelt today formally set up the
new War Production Board and
outlined comprehensive powers for
its chairman, Donald M. Nelson.

The order directed Nelson to
"exercise general direction over the
war procurement and production
program," and to "supervise" the
Office of Production Management.

It abolished the Supply Priorities
and Allocations Board, whose func-
tions now will be performed by the
WPB.

Mr. Roosevelt thus gave Nelson
and the new board over-all author-
ity to guide the huge war produc-
tion program. Nelson's duties were
specifically detailed in the order,
although he was not mentioned by
name.

SMASH COUNTER-ATTACK

The communique said that in one
sector of the Southwest (Kharkov)
Front "the Germans received re-
inforcements and passed on to the
counter-attack but our units halted
them by machine gun and mine
thrower fire and then inflicted a
crushing tank blow, after which
the Germans retreated in disorder,
leaving 300 dead."

At the village of Malinovka, 30
miles southeast of Kharkov, a com-
pany of German infantrymen were
destroyed in a street battle, the
communique said.

It reported 45 German planes shot
down Thursday, compared with a
Soviet loss of 14 planes, and said
that in the capture of Kirov, south-
west of Moscow, which was reported
earlier, the Soviets seized 36 rail-
way engines, 110 trucks and 56 rail-
way flat cars loaded with airplanes
and ammunition. It said that
Soviet airplanes "partly annihilat-
ed" six batallions (3,000 men) of
German infantry, and that Soviet
guerrillas routed Finnish forces in
the Karelian Isthmus.

At Kharkov, the Germans were
battling to hold winter head-
quarters providing them thousands
of war dwellings, as well as a net-
work of communication lines.

British Name New India War Chief

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 17 (UP).—
The India Office announced today
that Gen. Sir Alan Fleming
Hardley had been appointed com-
mander-in-chief of British forces
in India, succeeding Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, who has gone to
the Netherlands Indies to take over
supreme command of the Allied
forces in the Southwest Pacific.

Lieut. Gen. E. L. Morris was ap-
pointed Chief of the General Staff
in India.

The resolution was in three parts.
The first contained the same pro-
vision as the Havana Resolution,
which declared that aggression
against any American nation by a
non-American nation is aggression
against all American nations. The
second part said that, therefore, the
commendatory course for the Ameri-



441 New Ensigns: Their hands raised, 441 midshipmen take the oath of office as they become ensigns aboard the training ship Prairie State here yesterday.

Read Admiral Adolphus Andrews told them that "only by attack can we crush the foul tyranny that threatens our way of life."

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Australians Rout Enemy Tank Force In Malaya

Navy Presses Hunt for U-Boats Operating Off East Coast

Allied Fronts

PACIFIC.—U. S. Asiatic fleet sinks
five Japanese ships as Japanese
burt wave of shock troops against
MacArthur's Philippine fighters.
U.S.S.R.—Kharkov, Donets indus-
trial basin center, completely
encircled by Red Army.

MALAYA.—Australians, reinforcing
British and native Malayan
troops, bring Japanese drive on
Singapore to a standstill.

BURMA.—British and Japanese
locked in battle near Thai border.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.—Dutch de-
fenders of Tarakan Island sink
two Japanese destroyers and a
troopship, delayed repairs reveal.

Carry Fight to Foe, Admiral Tells Ensigns

441 Midshipmen Get
New Commissions
at Graduation

By Lawrence Emery

Rear Admiral Adolphus Andrews
told 441 graduating midshipmen
yesterday to "carry the fight to the
enemy until he is utterly van-
quished in every part of the world"
as he presented them with com-
missions as ensigns in the United
States Naval Reserve.

"To preserve freedom," said the
Commandant of the Third Naval
District and the Commander of the
North Atlantic Naval Coastal Fron-
tier, "we must attack."

He told the graduating officers
that they must "think and act in
terms of attack, attack and more
attack."

"Only by attack," he said, "can
we crush the foul tyranny threaten-
ing our way of life."

"I am not here to present you
with diplomas," the Admiral said.
"But to send you to war."

"Now with enemy submarines
making for our coast, any one of you
may be at your battle stations
within a week."

Telling them that danger, hard
work and sacrifice lie ahead of
them, he said that "there is no
room in the Navy for passengers."

The ceremonies were held aboard
the USS Prairie State, the Naval
Reserve's Midshipmen's School, tied
up in the Hudson River at 13th St.

The graduating class, which has
had four months of the most in-

British Appoint Sir Kerr Envoy To Soviet Union

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 17 (UP).—
The Foreign Office announced to-
day that Sir Archibald Kerr, British
Ambassador to China, has been ap-
pointed Ambassador to Moscow suc-
ceeding Sir Stafford Cripps, who is
returning to London soon at his
own request.

Sir Horace Seymour, assistant
undersecretary of state in the For-
eign Office, will succeed Kerr as
Ambassador to China.

Pan-America Parley Gets Joint Action Resolution

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 16 (UP).—
The resolution for a joint sever-
ance of relations with Germany,
Italy and Japan was presented to
the Conference of Foreign Minis-
ters of the American Republics by
delegates of Mexico, Colombia and
Venezuela at the Pan-American
Conference today.

There was every indication that
unless Under-Secretary of State
Sumner Welles is able to provide
a definite schedule of United States
economic and material aid unani-
mity will not be reached among the
21 republics.

The resolution was in three parts.
The first contained the same pro-
vision as the Havana Resolution,
which declared that aggression
against any American nation by a
non-American nation is aggression
against all American nations. The
second part said that, therefore, the
commendatory course for the Ameri-

ican nations would be to break off
diplomatic, commercial and econ-
omic ties with the Axis. The
third part provides for an agree-
ment by all American countries to
act in concert in reestablishing re-
lations.

Resolutions presented to the con-
ference by the United States today
call for:

1. Establishment of a hemispheric
"FBI" system to round up suspect
aliens.

2. Restriction of travel by sus-
pected aliens.

3. Prohibiting suspected aliens
from possessing radio transmitters
and arms.

4. Denying citizenship to alien
suspects and revoking citizenship
already granted.

5. Limiting the use of aircraft
and airfields to friendly nations in
order to prevent their use by Axis
nations.

(Continued on Page 4)

An Old Woman's Prayer --- Shows Soviet Hatred for Nazis

By Ilya Ehrenbourg
Soviet War Correspondent
(Written for United Press)

MALOYAROSLAVETS, USSR, Jan. 16 (UP).—The Axis troops now fleeing back over their frozen tracks in response to Hitler's "inner call" have turned pity and leniency out of the hearts of the Soviet people and placed there an implacable hatred.

The reason may be found in such things as a little blue road sign which reads: "Village of Pokrovskoye." There is no such

village now. The Germans burned it to the ground.

In a trip 80 kilometers (about 50 miles) westward there were many such places—villages of chimneys—in which the only houses remaining were those built for birds. When they had no time to burn everything, the Germans had a selection—as in Maloyaroslavets, where they picked for destruction two schools, a children's nursery and the city library, with all its books.

Some villages remained unscathed because the Germans were swept off their feet by the sudden onslaught of the Red Army.

In one case, that of the village of Lukino, the Red Army was nowhere in sight. The wit of Russian farmers saved their homes.

The farmers gathered in a crowd and began to shout: "Our soldiers are coming! Ours! Ours!" The Germans took to their heels.

Not so long ago the Germans still were marching eastward along this road. They got as far as the Nara, a small river. On Dec. 18, our offensive began at this sector of the front. We advanced in one direction 100 kilometers (about 62 miles) twice as fast as the Germans had in November and December. Our losses are much lighter than those of the Germans.

I found the door of one intact, but left wide open, though the cold had become more intense. An old woman was sitting there. "Granny," I asked her, "why don't you shut the door?"

"I am sitting the room to get rid of the stench," she replied. A farm woman, with a stern face the like of which you may see on old icons, tells me:

"The young ones (German soldiers) stayed at my house. When they were sent to the front they were afraid. One of them was crying. Before leaving he begged me, 'Dear little mother, pray for me' and he pointed to the image of Christ. I certainly did pray. I told him, 'I hope they kill you, you scoundrel.'"

If you wonder why there should be such hatred you may talk to an old woman standing beside a grave in the village of Zanytskoye. There is buried her 16-year-old daughter, Claudia Orizashelkina, who had resisted the Germans.

Red Army Encircles Kharkov

German Counter-Attacks Smashed As Belt of Forts Is Crushed

(Continued from Page 1)

work of vital railways and highways.

The encirclement of Kharkov would mean that the Red Army had cut the important railway leading north to Kursk and Orel, at the southern end of the Moscow Front, severing one of the vital links between the German central and southern armies.

Six main line railways fan out from Kharkov in all directions and it is the hub of a vast highway system. It was the administrative center of the Ukrainian state, a coal, machinery and metallurgical center. Its peacetime population of 830,000 was only 10,000 less than the Germans claimed on Oct. 24 that they had captured it virtually intact, which would mean that it could provide winter shelter for tens of thousands of troops.

FURTHER SUCCESSES

The Moscow radio reported other successes on the same Southwestern Front, particularly "in the region of 'M' and acknowledged that the Germans counter-attacked fiercely. "The large populated center of 'M' already has been taken and in another sector of the same front the Germans were driven out of the populated center of 'Z' where they suffered heavy losses," the radio said.

It reported that the Germans were moving up reinforcements of men and tanks in all sectors of the southwest, but it said they were being held at all points.

MORE CRIMEAN LANDINGS

More Soviet troop landings in the Crimea were reported tonight and Red Army advance guards were driving hard at the Perekop Isthmus, the only German line of retreat or reinforcement. If the Perekop bottleneck were closed, all Axis troops in the Crimea would be trapped virtually beyond hope of escape, since the Black Sea Fleet dominates the surrounding waters and the Red Air Force is at least able to hold its own.

The Red Army on the other hand, was able to create new bridge-heads along the Crimean coast virtually at will, and was reported making the most of the opportunity to send troops converging onto the German lifeline, from Simferopol to Perekop.

New Soviet counter-attacks also were reported in the Leningrad area, and the general Red Army advance continued on the Central Front, where, according to today's communiqué, 10 more localities were captured.

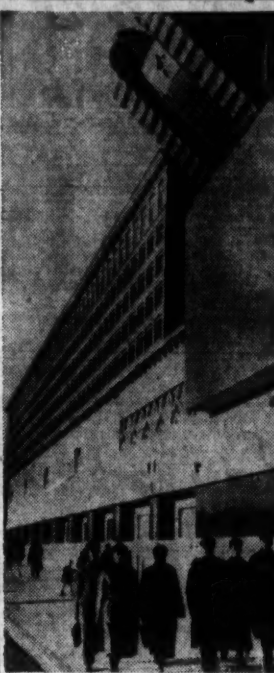
Japanese Sub Tried to Ram Rescue Boat

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (UP).—

The Navy revealed today that a Japanese submarine made an unsuccessful attempt to ram a U. S. Coast Guard life boat which was enroute to the torpedoed steamship Emden off the California coast the night of Dec. 30.

Chief Boatswain Garner, J. Churchill, of the Coast Guard, commander of the small rescue vessel, also reported two later contacts with enemy undersea craft.

He reported the craft followed the life boat and when it approached within 50 yards it became evident it was attempting to ram the smaller craft. The silhouette against the reflected glow of lights over the city of Eureka, he said, made it appear to be a submarine.



RUSSIA'S WEST POINT: The Frunze Military Academy in Moscow, with Soviet cadets on their way to classes in the ultra-modern building that houses the institution.

New Chinese Troops Join Allies in Burma

Vital Supply Railroad Completed; Yochow Offensive Gains

CHUNGKING, Jan. 16 (UP).—

A Second Chinese expeditionary force has entered Burma to be placed under British command for operations against the Japanese. The Chahlo Daily newspaper Yi Shih Pao reported today as speed completion of 90 miles of the projected Yunnan-Burma railway was celebrated.

The newspaper said the Chinese soldiers in Burma already have reached designated garrison sectors.

The Central News Agency did not disclose the location of the newly completed 90 miles of the 700-mile railway that is intended to speed the movement of United States war supplies into China from Rangoon in greater quantities than is possible now by trucks on the Burma Road.

The Sino-Burmese Cultural Society here, it said, sent a telegram congratulating the American engineers and Chinese laborers of the railway project on their speedy accomplishment.

The Yi Shih Pao reported that the Chinese government has decided to send a military mission to Washington to participate in Inter-Allied war conferences.

An Army communiqué said today that the Chinese forces which smashed the Japanese drive on Changsha, North Hunan province, were rolling closer to Yochow, large Japanese base about 80 miles north of Changsha on the Canton-Hankow railway.

All territory south of the Hsing river, it said, has been cleared of Japanese.

Argentina Extends Service of 1920 Class

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 16 (UP).—The 1920 class of army conscripts, who would ordinarily have been released from active service this month, were retained in service until March 31 by a War Ministry decree issued today.

The decree explained that political and international events necessitate increased protection for the national territory, which the 1921 conscript class is unable to give because it has not yet received sufficient training.

On the War Fronts

(AS OF JANUARY 15th)
By A VETERAN COMMANDER

The Japanese are making attempts at infiltration into the lines of General MacArthur's troops. Their object would be to find a weak spot in the line. Corregidor has undergone another aerial attack, but with negligible results for the enemy.

Australian reinforcements in Malaya seem to have checked the Japanese advance but such an improvement can hardly be of a permanent nature until the Allies can muster real air power. The Japanese claim Malacca. They also seem to be trying to gain a foothold on the island of Sumatra. Success here would mean the blocking of the Straits of Malacca and the paralysis of the main line of approach to Singapore from the Indian Ocean. It would seem that the Japanese strategy at the moment calls for the blocking of all sea lanes in the outer ring of Netherland Islands (Straits of Malacca, the Sound between Sumatra and Java and the Seas of Banda, Ceram and Moluccas. Should they succeed in achieving this, both Singapore and Surabaya would be completely isolated from outside help.

The bright spot of the Far East is to be found at the Chinese front where the Armies of Chiang-Kai-Shek are now advancing upon Yuchow, the Japanese base on the middle Yangtze. The capture of this city would make the whole Japanese position in the Hankow-Kiukiang area untenable.

Things in Libya do not look so good, especially if one considers the violent attacks of the Axis air forces against Malta. The failure of the British to settle von Rommel's hash a month ago may have serious consequences, for the concentrated attacks on Malta doubtless mean that large convoys are crossing over from Sicily to Tripoli.

The Red Army has captured the town of Selizharovo on the headwaters of the Volga. This means that the northern anchor of the German Rzes-Bryansk line has been passed and outflanked by some 50 miles. This operation is but the southern prong of a triple thrust fanning out of the Valdai Hills and aimed at Staryaya Russa, Kholm and Toropetz. At present Selizharovo and Kholm, some 125 miles apart, form the points of the great pincers which begin to threaten Smolensk and which have already passed the meridian of Vyasma.

There is no doubt that a great battle is raging at Moshaisk, with the outcome still undecided. The same can be said of the Kharkov region. Here Timoshenko's troops are reported close to the suburbs of the city.

In the Crimea the Soviet troops are closing in on Simferopol. Something is going on at Perekop, but absolutely no details are available.

Army-Navy Journal Praises Red Army

'Envy and Pride of All Fighting Men,' Says Magazine's Editorial

"What the Russian soldiers are doing in defense of their homeland is the envy and pride of all fighting men." That is the estimate of the publication of U. S. army and navy men, the "Army-Navy Journal," a "soldier's tribute" to the battle of his ally against the common enemy, Hitlerism.

The editorial in the Jan. 10 issue of the Journal is also a stern rebuff to the "experts" of the Hanson Baldwin-Fletcher Pratt school who still cling to a tendency to explain away the Nazi defeats.

The editorial follows in full: "What the Russian soldiers are doing in the defense of their homeland is the envy and pride of all fighting men. By battering, hammering, badgering, unceasingly, relentlessly, the Soviet Russian have upset the plans of their better prepared invaders and made untrue the forecasts of the experts who, calculated only on the basis of such tangibles as trained man power, equipment, munitions, etc. Napoleon attempted to place a mathematical value on the most important of factors when he pronounced the rule that morale is to material as three is to one. But yet it can not be weighed nor measured. It shows only in results.

"There are still experts who fail to get enthusiastic over the Russian progress, who point out that the retreats of the Germans have been from their advance gallantly and have had the result, probably planned, they say, of straightening out the German line. There has been no break through, they point out, nor have any great bodies of German troops been cut off. Yet the fact remains that the Russians have achieved victories and the soldiers of the Reich suffer defeats in that both Moscow and

"American aid already has been reaching Russia through Murmansk. The Germans have claimed that their aerial attacks have broken the railroad from Murmansk to Moscow. However, one notes that Anthony Eden went to Russia on a battleship, landed at a port and proceeded to the capital by rail. This could have been no other port except Murmansk. If a British Foreign Secretary can travel that safely, it may be assumed that American tanks and munitions can be transported with equal safety. By Spring sufficient of such supplies should be in the hands of the Russians to enable them to carry on their drive against the invaders."

Curtin Declares New War Decisions Reached

CANBERRA, Australia, Jan. 16 (UP).—New secret war decisions in line with Australian and New Zealand recommendations have been reached in London, Prime Minister John Curtin asserted today as front dispatches reported that Australian forces in Malaya were fighting "magnificently," and that Australian bombers last night attacked Japanese bases in the Caroline Islands.

"It is true that important decisions have been made," Curtin said in commenting on London dispatches. "I refuse to particularize, but they are in line with the course the Australian Government has constantly urged."

Australian General Nails Tokio Death Tale

MELBOURNE, Jan. 16 (UP).—Maj. Gen. Henry Gordon Bennett, commander of the Australian forces in Malaya, took exception today to Japanese propaganda reports of his death.

Beautiful Kharkov Is City Of Dead Under Nazi Pillage

Schoolboy Reveals Daily Slaughters, Starvation and Plunder in 'Visit'; People Await Red Army

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

KUIBYSHEV, Jan. 16.—Yurk Tretyakov is a freshman in high school No. 36 in Kharkov. During the summer vacation he went to visit relatives in the Poltava Region and was caught there by the war.

Later, hiding from the fascists, he tramped hundreds of miles through enemy territory. He entered Kharkov from the direction of Kholodnaya Gora, passed through the center of the city and its northeastern outskirts and left by way of the Saltovsk highway. This is how the boy described the day spent in Kharkov:

In the morning when I reached Kholodnaya Gora, I met a few ghastly looking women, their eyes dark with suffering. They were walking around the wall of a huge building. This was the prison. No other people were in sight. Later, I met a boy of about 15 who told me that the huge blocks of white buildings situated in Kholodnaya Gora were filled with wounded Red Army men collected from all parts of the Ukraine, and with Kharkov inhabitants.

DAILY EXECUTIONS
Every day the fascists take groups of prisoners for execution. From morning till night the women are wandering near the prison walls in the hope of seeing their husbands and sons.

I passed by the wrecked building of the southern railway station. On Sverdlov St. near the circus I saw the graves of the German soldiers with crosses and helmets on them.

Beautiful Kharkov has been converted into a graveyard. An ominous quiet prevails even on the main streets. Hardly any passersby can be seen. At 11 A. M. a German column appeared on the street.

Chance passersby rushed to the courtyards for cover. I too hid. On Karl Liebknecht St., in a building which was formerly occupied by the Regional Party Committee, the bodies of six victims of the German were suspended from the roof. One could tell that the bodies had been hanging there many days. On each victim there was the sign "Fascist."

TRUCKS WITH PLUNDER
As I left Teveler Square, German trucks loaded with plundered clothing, bedding and even furniture rattled past.

All along the road to Kharkov I met trucks with similar loads moving in the direction of Polotsk. The Germans were removing everything they possibly could from Kharkov. I looked into one apartment. Everything had been wrecked or stolen by the Germans. Our neighbor implored me to leave at once since a house to house search was conducted several times daily by the fascists, looking for warm clothes and food.

Those whose looks for some reason displeased them are arrested taken to the outskirts and shot. I saw a group of Kharkovites, about 50 to 60 men and women conveyed past our house. They were all half dressed in spite of the cold. I met many groups of such people sentenced to death in Kharkov that day. The Germans announced that all "People's Guards, Communists, YCUTers, partisans, Jews, etc., are liable to execution."

Orders posted on the streets threaten death to every one who in any way displeases the Germans. For example, anyone appearing on the street after 5 P. M. is considered a partisan and shot on the spot.

I said goodbye to my neighbors who gave me a crust of bread for the road. This was a precious treat; which it is impossible to get in Kharkov for any money.

The population is starving. Every morning people tramp far beyond the city to look for potatoes in the frozen ground under the snow. Those who succeed in bringing home a few potatoes by evening are very fortunate.

I made my way to Saltovsk Road through the Stalin Ave. Nothing but ruins remained of the one time beautiful buildings—all were burned, destroyed.

The street cars were at a standstill. The electric power stations were not working. When I finished

Greet Nazi Prisoners' Paper in USSR

The German-American League for Culture yesterday cabled its greetings to the anti-Nazi German language newspaper being published in the Soviet Union by German war prisoners captured by the Red Army.

The pro-democratic organization of Americans of German descent said that it had learned of the publication of Freies Wort ("Free Word") and that it cabled the following greeting in care of the High Command of the Soviet Army:

"We United States citizens of German descent see in Hitler the greatest menace for mankind and for the German people itself. We greet German war prisoners allying themselves with democratic nations to fight fascism. Only by the total destruction of Hitler and his bandits can Germany's name be rehabilitated."

RAF Bombers Set 22 Fires in Emden Raid

Large Conflagrations Also Set in Hamburg, Ministry Reports

LONDON, Jan. 16 (UP).—Royal Air Force fliers who raided Emden and Hamburg last night and early this morning caused 22 fires at Emden and reported large conflagrations at Hamburg, the Air Ministry said today.

The RAF used four engine and twin-motored bombers in carrying out one of their heaviest raids on both Hamburg and Emden.

"Fires at Hamburg, especially on the north bank of the Elbe River, were even fiercer than those started on the previous night and were visible from one bomber half an hour after it had turned back home," the Ministry said.

The Ministry said a few German night fighters were encountered by the British bombers.

HEAVY BARRAGE

"The anti-aircraft barrage was of extraordinary violence," a communiqué said.

"The crew of a Halifax (four engine bomber) described a box-like concentration of bursting shells which appeared to come from 70 or 80 guns. The nearest shell burst under the tail of the Halifax, its explosion lifting the gunner right off his seat but without damaging the bomber."

Mannerheim: The Link Between the Kaiser and Hitler in the Service of German Imperialism

By Hans Berger

During the Finnish-Russian war of 1940-1941, the unfortunate German Social-Democrat, Rudolf Hilferding, wrote violent articles in the organ of the emigre Social-Democratic Executive Committee in Paris, inciting against the Soviet Union and calling upon France and England to open war against the U.S.S.R. This was shortly before he was turned over to Hitler by the Finnish regime and met a horrible death at the hands of the Gestapo murderers. Such was the extent of the blind hatred felt by this brand of German Social-Democrat for the Soviet Union, though the very experiences of Germany in the "Finnish question" ought to have taught them to draw entirely different conclusions.

Finnland's role in the development of the German counter-

revolution, German Nazism, was quite a special one. In January of the year 1918, 2,000 Finnish volunteers went — by way of Sweden — to Germany, where they were given military training and fought as the 27th Jaeger (Sharp-shooter) Battalion in Kaiser Wilhelm's army on the Eastern Front. In January, 1918, General Carl Gustav Mannerheim, then as now the leader of Finnish reaction, sent a plea to Kaiser Germany for assistance in combating the Finnish workers and toiling people, who desired to make Finland a genuine democracy.

1918 SLAUGHTER

The so-called Baltic Legion, numbering about 10,000 men, was sent to Finland under the leadership of General von Gotha, where on April 12 and 13 it took the capital city, Helsinki. Ten thousand Finnish working people

were slaughtered then by the Baltic Legion of German imperialism with a cruelty as great as that of the Nazi hordes in the lands they have conquered today.

In October, 1918, the Finnish Parliament, with only representatives of the counter-revolution sitting and with General Mannerheim directing, elected Prince Friedrich Karl von Hessen, brother-in-law of Kaiser Wilhelm II, as King of Finland. Thus, the selfsame Finnish reactionary circles, the selfsame Baron von Mannerheim, who today are waging war against the Soviet Union on the side of Hitler, then brazenly turned Finland over to German imperialism. But by October of 1918, German imperialism had already been defeated and the Kaiser, the Kings and the Princes driven out of Germany. General Mannerheim and his gang therefore did not have answered their

wish for a German Prince, a "royal Gauleiter."

THE "BALTIc LEGION"

The Baltic Legion of Count von der Goltz maintained its existence after the collapse of 1918. Although Germany was already beaten, it still sought by its own forces, and indeed, with the support of the Social-Democrat, President Ebert, and the German Generals, to keep the Baltic line for German imperialism. It ravaged Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia like bloodhounds. The dogs of Germany joined the legion, the adventurers, the washed-up officers, all the elements which later comprised the backbone of Hitler's Stormtroops.

The Baltic Legionnaires, after they had to decamp from these countries, went on rampage in Germany against the German workers. They supported the

generals, the counter-revolutionary forces and they also supported the Social-Democrat, President Ebert, in his battle against the workers when the working class sought to make a clean sweep in Germany and to destroy the counter-revolution by its roots. Thousands upon thousands of German workmen were slain in that period by these bandits before Hitler made them the terror machine of the Third Reich.

The Mannerheims and the Nazi thugs, who know each other so well from their common blood-letting of that period, are made of the same foul substance. The German and Finnish peoples, like all peoples everywhere, will in alliance with the armies of the Soviet Union, of England, America and China, bring fascism and its agents to a fearful day of reckoning.

CIO-AFL Unity Talks to Be Held With LaGuardia Today

City and State Parleys on Joint Action Urged by CIO Council; Sets Up Permanent War Committee

Representatives of the Greater New York Council of the CIO and of the AFL Trades and Labor Council will meet at Mayor LaGuardia's office 11 A.M. today to work out joint action in the city's war effort.

Announcement of the meeting came before the CIO council's regular meeting on Thursday night at Manhattan Center, in a report of Saul Mills, its secretary-treasurer.

No Place for Jim Crow, FDR Tells Seamen

Letter to CIO Union Here Follows Protest Two Weeks Ago

(Continued from Page 1)

making decisions in all phases of the war effort.

It said that to date labor has been "consulted only in an advisory capacity," but is "called upon to do the producing, sacrificing, fighting and dying."

Another resolution, calling for maximum war efficiency, urged the President to invest the Maritime War Emergency Board with sufficient powers to allot and direct the movement of vessels in the emergency so that the transportation of war materials will have priority over other cargo movements.

A third resolution, pointing to the exchange of delegations between the British and Soviet trade union movements, called upon "the national CIO, the AFL, the Railroad Brotherhoods and other sections of organized labor to cooperate in establishing a Trade Union Commission which would go abroad and meet with our English and Soviet trade union brothers."

A final resolution adopted yesterday called upon the "national CIO to explore all the possibilities for closer cooperation and unity with other branches of the organized labor movement" for the successful prosecution of the war.

Civil Workers Ask Parley On 6-Day Week

Urges Mayor to Rescind Order on Grounds It Is Unnecessary

Urging an immediate conference on the 6-day week order for city employees, Daniel Allen, secretary-treasurer of the State County and Municipal Workers of America, CIO, yesterday wrote Mayor LaGuardia that "we believe we can make practical proposals on how to meet work needs without extending the work week."

"We submit that, in the first place, the six-day week order should be withdrawn and that, in the second place, we should confer without delay on how best to develop the resources of city employees and how to put their patriotism to work," Mr. Allen's letter declared.

The union leader condemned an attack by the Civil Service Forum upon the Mayor as "a scurrilous attempt to exploit a real issue as a means of discrediting the war effort."

"RED PLOT" The Civil Service Forum Thursday released a letter it had sent to the Mayor terming his order for a 6-day week "a Communist attempt by you to Stalinize the City of New York." "I am confident that the point of view expressed in the Forum's letter is not representative of the thoughts and feelings of its own membership," Allen's letter said.

"It is, however, symptomatic of danger to which we have constantly been pointing in our meetings and our publications—the danger that appeasement influences might utilize genuine causes of dissatisfaction to disrupt the unity of civil service employees in support of the war. Mr. Mayor, we have good reason to believe that the six-day week order has unwittingly proved to be an opening for the operation of these influences."

Nearly 2 Million Negroes Listed For War Service

(Special to the Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Approximately 1,800,000 Negro young men have been registered for service in the United States armed forces, the office of Selective Service reported this week. It is expected that 320,000 more will be registered on Feb. 16 when machinery for recording age groups from 20 to 21 and from 36 to 44 begins moving.

There are about 2,400,000 Negro men in these age ranges, including those already registered. In the registration limits from 18 to 64, it is estimated, 3,650,000 will be made available to fight against Hitler and fascism.

CIO NAMES COMMITTEE

The Council named a permanent committee of nine to coordinate the war service activities of New York's CIO unions.

The Council also: Nominated officers and executive board members for the coming year.

Passed a resolution calling upon the Mayor to rescind his six-day order for civil service employees, declaring that such a move now actually weakens defense activity.

Called for a united front of AFL, CIO, independent unions and other organizations to join against an increase in transit fares.

Called upon its membership and affiliates to back Councilman Isaac's milk investigation bill.

Adopted a legislative program from the current session.

Urged full support of price-control legislation in accord with that originally requested by President Roosevelt.

Urged President Roosevelt to extend executive clemency to Earl Browder.

Among the new affiliates inducted into the Council were the New York Joint Council of the United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employees, with Jack Altman representing that body and Utility Local 101, Transport Workers Union, consisting of an independent union of Brooklyn Union Gas employees who have just affiliated with the CIO.

The resolution opposing the Mayor's six-day week, introduced by the State, County and Municipal Employees, declared that the civil service workers have shown their "readiness, willingness and determination to contribute their all to the successful prosecution of the war against the Axis." But they are also "determined, along with the rest of organized labor, to defend their hard-won standards against attempts to impair them under the guise of the emergency." Noting that the Mayor has made no provision for extra pay for the already greatly underpaid workers, and that there is as yet no emergency work for the city employees, the resolution called upon the Mayor to confer with the union's representatives on the situation.

Baltimore Negro Leader Named to Civilian Aid Post

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 16.—Furman L. Templeton, industrial secretary of the Baltimore Urban League, was appointed Regional League Relations Staff Advisor with the Office of Civilian Defense this week.

Mr. Templeton, the first Negro to receive such an appointment, will have for his area Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia.

In his post with the Urban League, Mr. Templeton achieved mark success in the field of opening up job opportunities for Negroes. He was recently instrumental in getting the State Plumbing Board to accept applications of Negro plumbers for the first time in the history of its existence.

Knitgoods Unity Drive To Oust Nelson Pressed

Declaring that it will support only candidates who back fully the government's war effort, the newly formed Rank and File Unity Committee of Knitgoods Workers, Local 155, yesterday urged officers of the local or national leaders of its parent organization to sponsor such candidate for manager.

Local 155, an affiliate of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, is now managed by Louis Nelson who at last week's shop chairman meeting admitted his opposition to the war and attacked President Roosevelt whom he blamed for "provoking" the Japanese attack.

The statement of the Rank and File came after a meeting at Irving Plaza where it was constituted for the union's election campaign.

Nelson's press statements in which he sought to justify his war stand with red-baiting, was characterized as "fifth column" activity. The rank and file statement noted that Nelson opposed LaGuardia's candidacy and has followed the line of Norman Thomas who was associated with Lindbergh in the appeasement movement.

"Since Pearl Harbor," the statement went on, "the IGWU locals have been teeming with mobilizing activities to involve the entire mem-

Union of Differences Among Political Parties or Within Labor Ranks to Achieve Victory

The Council warned, however, that "there will be those in the State Legislature and the City Council who will seek to take advantage of labor's patriotism to undermine the gains made by the labor movement in the name of national defense. It is to the interest of the country that all advanced social legislation in the state be 'retained intact' by the Council."

Support for the Schwartzwald Bill, a measure which allows suspension of laws governing hours of labor "in certain specified instances" where necessary, was supported by the Council.

URGE JOINT STATE ACTION

The section relating to production calls upon Governor Lehman to call a conference of labor, management and government representatives, on a state-wide scale, to discuss full utilization of the state's resources for war output. A similar conference is urged on a city scale to be called by the Mayor.

The Legislative program further opposes cuts in the budget in respect to welfare, education, administration of the labor and health laws. The Council calls for measures to extend housing, health, unemployment insurance and wages against any curbs in civil rights.

The Council received a letter from Governor Lehman expressing appreciation for the CIO's backing of the war program and agreeing to a conference with the Council's legislative representative, Clifford T. McAvoy.

President Curran, secretary-treasurer Saul Mills and first vice-president Austin Hogan were re-nominated without opposition.

Abram Flaxer, president of the SCMW, and Isidore Rosenberg, Manager of the United Shoe Workers, were nominated for the second vice-presidency. Nineteen were named for the 16 executive committee posts. Declarations and substitutions can take effect until Feb. 5, when the Council will elect.

CIO Boatmen Annul Carnegie Steel Pact

Union Acts After Negotiations Fail; Will Plead Case Before Gov't Board

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 16.—The National Maritime Union here has served notice on the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation terminating its contract after unsuccessful attempts to adjust grievances arising out of low pay and bad working conditions, M. F. Wilson, Port Agent of the Union, announced today.

Negotiations, he said, had begun early in October.

"Invoking the termination clause of the contract now appears to be the only way to get the company to sit down and bargain with us in good faith," Wilson declared.

"The union has no intention of calling any strike or taking any action that will interfere with the vital war production in which its members are engaged. But if the company does not now negotiate with us in good faith, we are prepared to present our case to any authorized government agency for mediation or arbitration."

Boatmen are the only employees of the corporation to work a twelve hour day. It is pointed out, and wages are 66½ cents an hour as compared with the minimum of 72½ paid common labor in the mills. Support for the NMU demands has been voiced by SWOC locals such as the one at the Clairton plant of the Carnegie-Illinois Corporation.

The termination clause, similar to the contract that the U. S. Steel subsidiary has with the SWOC provides for a twenty day period before the contract may lapse completely.

BOATMEN RESPOND TO NMU APPEAL

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 16.—Strong response to its appeal for contribution to the maritime union's medical aid committee has been reported by the NMU office here.

Typical of the answers to an appeal sent all river boats in the Pittsburgh pool is a contribution of \$65 from one crew of 14 men working on Pittsburgh Coal Company boats. Part of the money was in cash, the rest in the form of pledges which will be checked-off from their wages by the company.

Only one instance of a company refusing to cooperate in the union's request for a check-off for the medical aid drive has been reported.

Union Hails Bill Removing Bars to Nurses' Practice

The CIO Nurses' Union, Local 203 of the State, County and Municipal Workers, yesterday hailed Governor Lehman's approval of a bill suspending provisions of the Nurse Practice Act as "a real contribution to our nation's war effort."

Suspension of the provisions permits trained nurses who are not registered in New York to practice their profession here without having to wait until they have passed the State examinations.

"This action on the part of the Governor," declared a statement issued yesterday by the Nurses' Union, "will help reduce the present nursing shortage, making available the skills and talents of large numbers of trained nurses who are really needed to meet the country's military and civilian nursing requirements."

"We hail the Governor's decision as a real contribution to the nation's war effort."

The Rank and File statement, pointing out that most of the members of the staff of Local 155, or the national leaders do not agree with Nelson's stand calls for unity to "get rid" of him.



Film Stars Aid Men of Navy: Myrna Loy, left, and Kay Francis, members of the Hollywood chapter of the Bundles for Bluejackets, are shown above distributing knitted goods to sailors at the Navy's San Pedro, Calif., base, while taking their turns as workers for the national organization which provides comforts for the men and operates canteens.

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Biggest Farm Crop In History Urged

Gov't Calls on Farmers to Make 1942 Harvest Provide for All Allies

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (UP).—American farmers today were asked by the Department of Agriculture to produce more food than ever before in history to meet far greater wartime needs than those of the first World War.

The Department pronounced the 1942 production season "the most crucial in the history of American Agriculture" as it announced new expanded 1942 production goals for a wide variety of products, including hogs, corn for livestock feed, oil-bearing crops, rice, eggs, dry beans and vegetable crops for canning.

Achieving these goals, the department said, will require "putting every acre of land, every hour of labor, every bit of farm machinery, fertilizer and other supplies to the use which will best serve the nation's wartime needs."

Officials predicted that the food needs of the United Nations will probably be larger a year from now than planned. Nevertheless, strict production control will be maintained over cotton and wheat and tobacco. Corn acreage for 1942 will be upped about seven per cent, and no marketing quotas will be imposed next fall, the department said, adding that it will also release some government-held wheat for feed.

Increased importance will be played on such oil-bearing crops as

peanuts, soy beans and flax seed, because of the cutting off of Far Eastern sources. Steps are also being taken to obtain greater production of food crops.

Entire Mill Donates Full Day's Pay for Defense

(Special to the Daily Worker)

EVERETT, Wash., Jan. 16.—Employees of the Jamison Mill Co. will donate their entire pay today to President Roosevelt for use for defense. The mill employs 154 men, and company officers estimated the day's payroll donation would be \$1,100.

The union contrasted treatment of Favorito, trade-union leader and outstanding anti-fascist, with the accorded industrialists like W. J. Cameron of Ford Motor Company, who was also revealed as a technical violator of citizenship laws.

Favorito's four years of service in the United States Army was cited. The union called attention to the fact that in his formal application for citizenship last year, Favorito's claim that such service entitled him to naturalization rights, was upped. At the time of arrest, Favorito was preparing to reenter the armed forces.

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Union Flays FBI Arrest of 'Alien' Leader

Cleveland Furniture Workers Rally to Aid Favorito

(Special to the Daily Worker) CLEVELAND, Jan. 16.—Local 450 of Cleveland Furniture Workers rallied to support of Vincent Favorito, International Representative of the union, arrested by the FBI on technical charges pertaining to citizenship, when a general membership meeting unanimously condemned the action as a blow to national unity.

The union contrasted treatment of Favorito, trade-union leader and outstanding anti-fascist, with the accorded industrialists like W. J. Cameron of Ford Motor Company, who was also revealed as a technical violator of citizenship laws.

Favorito's four years of service in the United States Army was cited. The union called attention to the fact that in his formal application for citizenship last year, Favorito's claim that such service entitled him to naturalization rights, was upped. At the time of arrest, Favorito was preparing to reenter the armed forces.

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HEADQUARTERS FOR APPAREL

High Court Gets Willkie Plea on Schneiderman

Asks for Reversal of Decision Revoking Citizenship

(Continued from Page 1)

High school and two and a half years of college study.

"Twelve years after citizenship was granted the Government . . . brought this proceeding against the petitioner, who had then lived thirty years of his life in this country as a law abiding citizen, who had never been arrested or censured by any law enforcement agency prior to or at the time of this naturalization . . . and, so far as the record shows, has never been arrested or censured since, to cancel his citizenship on the ground that he had fraudulently and illegally procured . . .

"Among the basic questions involved in the case, Mr. Willkie states in the brief, is the issue of 'whether a naturalized citizen may be deprived of his citizenship many years after a competent court has duly judged him to possess all of the prescribed qualifications, merely because some court then thinks the principles of a party to which a naturalized citizen belonged are not harmonious with the court's view as to what constituted sound principles that should be held by a private citizen. . . . In view of the foregoing a more perfect instance of judicial legislation, resulting in the destruction of political freedom and thought, cannot be conceived than that created by the decisions of the courts below in the instant case."

RIGHTS OF ADVOCACY

Mr. Willkie goes on to state: "Every citizen, whether a native born or naturalized, has the fullest right to advocate the views asserted by the court below to be unconstitutional and not those of our Constitution, and to have them embodied in the Constitution through the peaceful method of amendment."

"When the lower court decided that certain alleged communistic doctrines were not harmonious with the Constitution," the defense brief states, "it, at the same time, struck at one of the most fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution, namely, the right to freely criticize it and every principle therein and advocate change by amendment. An alien applicant for citizenship while in this country enjoys the same protection given by the Constitution to a native born citizen, so far as civil liberties are concerned, and is entitled to the same freedom of expression and advocacy as such native born citizen."

"The decree of the naturalization court cannot be set aside and a naturalized citizen be subjected years after naturalization to such drastic action as the deprivation of his citizenship on the basis of a charge that he made a false oath to support the Constitution because of a claim that he believed in and advocated the overthrow of the Government by force except upon direct and substantial proof that he did so believe and advocate."

"There is no proof of such belief or advocacy on the petitioners' part."

Mr. Willkie will argue Schneiderman's case before the Supreme Court during the forthcoming February term.

Dorothy Lamour to Be At Parents Defense Rally

The Parent Teachers Association of the John Marshall Junior High School in Brooklyn is holding a special defense rally Tuesday evening at which Dorothy Lamour, screen star, will be the featured guest.

Gov't Plans to Aid Laid-Off Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

ing war-time mobilization of labor, then raised this problem.

As a result of persistent CIO pressure, both Hillman and McNutt were won to support of the plan, worked out the details and presented it to the President.

CIO officials said the outline of the plan approved by the President meets with their general approval as a minimum program.

The plan is understood to call for additional payments out of a special Federal appropriation to supplement present unemployment compensation benefits.

Total payments to displaced workers are expected to equal 50 per cent of regular income up to a maximum of \$24 a week for 26 weeks.

The 26 week period was determined because Federal officials hope that displaced workers will be reabsorbed in industry by July when the conversion program in most industries should be in full swing. In some States workers have to



Survivors of Tanker: Capt. Harold Hansen (left), master of the tanker *Norwest*, is shown with Mayor Herbert Macaulay of Newport, R. I., and members of his crew, after rescue, all giving the V for victory sign. The captain declared the U-boat which torpedoed his vessel fired on the men in the lifeboats as they left the sinking ship 80 miles off the New York coast. Two men were lost.

Nelson Given Full Powers On Production

FDR Order on Duties Formally Sets Up New War Board

(Continued from Page 1)

formance of its responsibilities and duties, and direct such changes in its organization as he may deem necessary.

"E. Report from time to time to the President on the progress of war procurement and production, and perform such other duties as the President may direct."

In addition, the Army and Navy Munitions Board was ordered to report to the President through Nelson.

Mr. Roosevelt formalized the War Production Board as a part of the Office for Emergency Management, and although the order to abolish SPAB, members of SPAB automatically were made members of the War Production Board.

BOARD'S MEMBERS

The War Production Board thus will comprise Nelson, Vice President Henry A. Wallace, OPM co-director William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman, Secretary of Navy Frank Knox, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones, Price Administrator Leon Henderson, and Harry L. Hopkins.

The executive order directed units of the government—including all departments and agencies—to "comply with the policies, plans, methods, and procedures in respect to war procurement and production as determined by the chairman."

This gave Nelson virtually complete authority over governmental supply and production, even extending to procurement by the various branches of the armed forces.

The Chief Executive also conferred upon Nelson the authority to employ necessary personnel and make provision for necessary supplies and services.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (UP).—President Roosevelt today appointed William S. Knudsen as director of production for the War Department, placing him in "entire charge of directing and expediting" the production involved in the war Department's munitions program.

Carry Fight to Foe, Admiral Tells Ensigns

441 Midshipmen Get New Commissions at Graduation

(Continued from Page 1)

tensive training, consisted of 214 young men trained as Deck Officers and 227 as Engineers. Many of them will be assigned to more advanced training, but most of them will be put on active duty at once that will carry them to the four corners of the world.

Admiral Andrews lauded tribute to the courage and heroism of Ensigns in the Navy who were earlier graduates of the Prairie State school, and cited several for bravery in action who were mentioned in Secretary of Navy Knox's report on the Pearl Harbor fighting.

James V. Forrestal, Undersecretary of the Navy who was scheduled to be present at the ceremonies, sent a message that official business kept him in Washington but expressed wishes for "God-speed in the service of our country" which the graduates were entering.

Commander John K. Richards, Commanding Officer of the school, introduced the Admiral but told the graduates first that "you entered to learn, go forth to serve."

He reported that the school to date has graduated 1,338 reserve officers for the Navy.

An invocation was offered by Captain T. B. Thompson, Chaplain. Applicants for the training school are limited to college graduates between the ages of 19 and 28.

Eleven of the commissioned ensigns were awarded swords, one donated by the officers of the British Royal Navy, five by the Yacht Club, one by the Naval Order, one by the Veterans' First Battalion, one by the Midshipmen's School, and two anonymously.

The Prairie State was formerly the battleship *Illinois* but now looks like the popular conception of the Ark with a high frame superstructure covering most of her deck.

The auditorium formed by this structure was filled with several hundreds of friends and relatives of the graduates.

OATH OF OFFICE

Before the formal presentation of their commissions, the ensigns stood and were administered the oath of office by Commander Richards.

In his brief address to the men, Rear Admiral Andrews told them that "the Navy of the future must become the backbone of the past."

"You," he said, "and not Hitler, are our hope for the next 1,000 years."

He charged them with the responsibility of preserving "honor, decency and freedom from the creeping disease of dishonesty, brutality and tyranny."

To the parents present he said: "Some of you may not see your son for some time; the Navy fights in far places. But when you see others of the Navy, regard all these splendid men as your own sons."

Dining Car Men Get \$6,000,000 Annual Wage Rise

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Richard W. Smith, secretary-treasurer of the Joint Council of Dining Car Employees, announced yesterday that the Council and its affiliated locals had concluded contracts with Class A railroads all over the nation, adding \$6,000,000 annually to the wages of Dining Car Employees and approximately one million dollars in back pay.

Smith said the fight for wage increases started in June when Dining Car workers unanimously threatened to strike unless wage increases were granted.

The United Nations Seize the Initiative FROM DEFENSE TO ATTACK

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—The following is the text of the address by William Z. Foster, National Chairman of the Communist Party, before the "Units for Victory" mass meeting at the Civic Opera House here tonight. The meeting, which also commemorated the 18th anniversary of the death of V. I. Lenin, was sponsored by the Communist Party.

The basic thing now happening in the World War is that the democratic powers are fast going over from the defensive to the offensive. While the Axis powers have by no means been forced fully onto the defensive, as we see by Japan's drive in the Pacific and the present lurking danger of a new offensive by Germany, nevertheless the initiative in the war is rapidly passing into the hands of the allied democratic countries.

This is evidenced by the present tremendous counter-offensive of the Soviet Red Army, the strong counter-attacks of the Chinese forces, the British drive in Libya, the swift mobilization of American forces for the war, and the signing of the United Nations pact. This gradual turning of the tide, from the defensive to the offensive by the democratic powers, must be made to mark the beginning of the end for the fascist Axis, no matter how long and bitter may yet be the struggle ahead.

The great fascist offensive has continued for ten years. It began with the invasion of Manchuria by Japan in 1931. During the ensuing decade, by policies of diplomatic terrorism and military aggression, the offensive of Germany, Italy and Japan swept into their maw Ethiopia, Spain, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Memel, Poland, Albania, Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg, France, the Balkan countries, the Baltic countries, and large stretches of the USSR in Europe, as well as Indo-China, Siam and whole sections of China in Asia.

The tremendous fascist offensive, threatening to subjugate the whole world, surged up to the very gates of Moscow, and it is still pursuing its violent course in Japan's advance in the Philippines, Malaya and the Dutch East Indies.

The governments of Great Britain, France and the United States, the powers that won the World War I, betrayed profound weakness and confusion in the early stages of the developing fascist offensive. This was because the dominant sections of the ruling class in these countries, the big bankers, industrialists and landlords, were themselves saturated with ultra-reactionary sentiments and they looked with sympathy upon the rise of the fascist wave.

The Chamberlain government of England and the reactionary political leaders of France sought to use Hitler against their own peoples, against European democracy in general, and especially against the Soviet Union. With these corrupt ends in view, they tried to appease the fascist tigers by throwing one country after another into their clutches. But the betrayal of Spain, the sell-out at Munich and the rest of the miserable story of appeasement (which our government also shared in) had the contrary effect of stimulating the appetites of the fascist powers. The proposals of the Soviet Union to halt the aggressor fascist states by a policy of collective security; by a great international peace front of the peace-loving countries, was rejected by the Chamberlains and Daladier with scorn and cynicism.

When the British and French governments reluctantly realized that the only deal they could make with German imperialism, of which Hitler is the chief, was to surrender outright, they finally declared war upon Germany, over the Polish question. But in the ensuing military action, as well as in the previous diplomatic struggle, these governments proved quite incapable of halting the fascist offensive. The French and Polish armies, crumpled immediately under the first blows of Hitler's "blitzkrieg" and the weak British Army was quickly driven into the sea at either end of the continent, in France and in Greece. England was virtually put under siege, her people heroically fighting against great fleets of German airplanes blasting her cities, while big packs of submarines preyed upon her fast dwindling shipping.

The great fascist offensive rolled over Central and Western Europe, sweeping all opposition before it like chaff. The German Army was loudly hailed as invincible. Nowhere was there deemed a force capable of withstanding



WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

it. The world appeared inescapably to be heading into fascist slavery.

Hitler Invades the USSR

Then, on June 22, 1941, Hitler, with his Italian, Finnish, Hungarian and Rumanian allies, suddenly and treacherously attacked the Soviet Union. In doing this he had two major objectives in mind. First, he wanted to seize the oil, iron, coal, wheat and big industrial centers of the U.S.S.R.; but even more than this, Hitler was determined to destroy the powerful Red Army. It was fear of the Red Army that had prevented him from striking the death blow to England by invasion after the Anglo-French debacle at Dunkirk, and it was also the Red Army that had blocked him in his drive down the Balkans in the Spring of 1941 aimed to conquer the Near and Middle East and to split the British Empire.

Hitler, drunk from his previous easy victories, believed it would be a simple matter to crush the Red Army and to smash the Soviet Government. A few weeks at most would put his conquering hosts in Moscow, he thought. For had not all the capitalist writers and military experts of the world agreed that Stalin was afraid to fight; that the Red Army, purged of its most capable officers, could not resist; that the Red Air Force was worthless; that Soviet industry and transport were feeble and incapable of withstanding the strain of war; that the Soviet workers and farmers, groaning under an intolerable tyranny, would seize upon the first occasion to revolt?

But what a rude awakening for the Nazi would-be Napoleon! The world has watched in amazement how the brave Red Army, brilliantly led and solidly backed by the united Soviet nation, has withstood and beaten back the great six-months' long offensive of the German Wehrmacht, which was incomparably the mightiest military onslaught ever made upon any people in all history. After inflicting upon the fascist invaders a loss of 6,500,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners, wiping out one-third of their boasted air force and making them pay dearly in guns and tanks for every mile they advanced, the Soviet forces have now flung themselves upon the Nazis and their allies and are driving them back helter-skelter in one of the greatest defeats ever suffered by an invading army.

The explanation for the Soviet peoples' marvelous fight lies not only in the fact that they are defending their country from the ruthless fascist enslavers, but very much because of the socialist structure of their society. The Soviet peoples, owning the land and the industries, have a vastly intensified incentive to repel the invaders. It was the Socialist system that made possible the swift industrialization of the U.S.S.R. and the building of the mechanized Red Army under the famous five-year plan; that united the workers, peasants and professionals into an unbreakable unity; that, by the abolition of exploiting social classes, made fifth columns and Quislings impossible; that facilitated the resolute application of the scorched earth policy; that gave the Red Army the best High Command on earth. Socialism in the Soviet Union has proved its superiority, not only in developing industry, prosperity, culture, democracy and national unity, but also in carrying on, when it has to, war against the invading tyrants.

The entry of the Soviet Union into the war definitely changed the war's character. What had previously been two groups of rival capitalist states henceforth became a people's war of liberation. This was because the presence of the great Socialist country in the war gave for the first time a guarantee that a resolute struggle would be carried on against Hitler and that the final peace would not be a repetition of Versailles, that the victory of the United Nations will not result in enslaving treaties.

The changed character of the war, due to the Soviet's involvement, laid the basis for the peoples' world counter-offensive against Hitler and his allies, which we now see taking shape in the defeat of Hitler's troops before Moscow. The Red Army has dealt heavy, if not mortal, blows to the Nazi Wehrmacht; it has shattered the Nazi invincibility myth and seriously undermined German war morale; it has saved Great Britain's national independence and has enabled that half-beaten country to struggle to its feet again and to undertake its offensive in Libya; it has given fresh heart to the peoples of the occupied countries of Europe; it has stimulated the heroic Chinese people to intensified struggle. The wounds given the Nazi monster by the Red Army have saved the world from the menace of Hitlerism. The defeat of Hitler at Moscow definitely marks the beginning of a great people's offensive which, despite setbacks that may yet occur, will continue to gather impetus until the fascist Axis is destroyed.

The United States enters the War

The second basic factor going to transform the fight of the democratic countries from the defensive to the offensive was the plunging of the United States into the war through Japan's treacherous attack upon Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7. By this vicious assault Hitler and Hirohito hoped to weaken the developing war role of the United States by diverting America's war munitions from the British and Russians to the American armed forces; they wanted to force the United States to reduce its naval aid to Great Britain, and also to enable Japan to deliver a deadly stroke while so much of the American fleet was still in the Atlantic. No doubt the fascists, seeing such a strong anti-war bloc in Congress, also hoped by their coup to confuse the American people enough perhaps to enable the America First Committee fifth columnists to come into power.

Although Japan scored a serious victory at Pearl Harbor, because American Army and Navy leaders, dragged by isolationism, were "not on the alert," and although it is now making dangerous gains in the Pacific, nevertheless the sudden attack has produced opposite effects to those hoped for by its plotters. Like a flash Pearl Harbor made the American people realize the grave danger to our country and the urgent need to fight resolutely to preserve our national independence. Instead of national isolationism, instead of splitting the American people and strengthening the fifth column, Pearl Harbor united us as never before and shattered the treacherous plottings of the Lindberghs, Woods, Thomases, Coughlins, etc. The swift declarations of war against Japan, Germany and Italy, followed by the gigantic armaments program announced by President Roosevelt, calling for a war budget of 56 billion dollars, 80,000 airplanes, 45,000 tanks, and 3,000,000 tons of shipping this year with gigantic increases next year, constituted the first phase of the American peoples' answer to the fascist mass murderers. The last phase of that answer will be the complete defeat of the Axis powers by the united anti-fascist peoples of America and the whole world.

The entry of the United States into the war, an action in which it is being supported by many Latin American countries, has given a great impetus to the growing counter-offensive of the anti-Axis forces. Not alone have these forces acquired the additional strength of the American Army and Navy, but also the production of armaments in these United States has been vastly accelerated. In consequence, a higher wave of fighting spirit has spread through Great Britain, China and the U.S.S.R., and the peoples in the occupied countries are infused with new hope and courage. By the same token, the peoples in the Axis countries are alarmed and depressed by seeing the new giant, the United States, now arrayed against them in the war.

Together with the victories of the U.S.S.R. and the entry of the U.S.A. into the war, a third great force going to develop the anti-Axis counter-offensive was the formation of the "United Nations" compact, as Roosevelt has called it, on Jan. 2, by the U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Great Britain, China and 22 other nations. These powers, comprising a huge majority of the world's population and controlling the greater bulk of its economic resources and industries, have formed themselves into a loose military alliance and have pledged themselves to make no separate peace and to fight side by side until Hitler and his Axis allies are defeated.

This world coalition had been gradually forming for many

months. Important steps in its crystallization were the formulation of the Atlantic Charter of war aims by Churchill and Roosevelt, the development of the Anglo-Russian alliance, the holding of the American-Soviet economic conferences in Moscow, the increased support given to the Chinese people, and the growing collaboration generally among all the anti-Hitler nations. It remained for the entry of the United States into the war as a belligerent to bring this development to fruition in the formation of the United Nations.

The establishment of the United Nations is of gigantic significance. It is a crushing blow to Hitler's scheme of organizing the capitalist world for a crusade against the U.S.S.R. While not yet a full military alliance, the United Nations nevertheless establishes a strong degree of collaboration among the anti-Hitler peoples. It provides a basis for the development of a common military and economic strategy among all the anti-Axis powers, for a unification of their entire forces against the common enemy. By setting up a united front of the democratic nations, it goes far towards defeating the Hitlerian strategy of isolating and crushing the democratic countries one by one. The United Nations, by its very establishment, has already greatly intensified the growing counter-offensive against the Axis, and its further growth will carry this offensive to complete victory over Hitler and his allies and puppets.

Some Tasks Confronting Us

In developing the world offensive against Nazi Germany and its supporters, the United States has a tremendous role to play. This in turn thrusts a host of problems and tasks upon the American people, and especially upon the trade union movement. It means that our people must see to it that our Government is held steadily to a resolute anti-Hitler policy; and that it receives the support of united labor in that anti-Hitler policy; we must build up a gigantic American armed force to take its place in the battle lines on all fronts; we must increase manifold our present output of war munitions so that we can quickly supply ourselves and our allies with all needed arms and other supplies; we must carry through vigorously the complex tasks of civilian defense; we must be ceaselessly vigilant against the ever-menacing fifth column of Hoovers, Lindberghs, Dies, Thomases, Coughlins, etc.; we must protect the health and working efficiency of the great masses of toilers; we must build the trade unions and generally strengthen the whole structure of American democracy.

The main obstacle in the way of accomplishing the vast victory production program is the business-as-usual attitude of the employers. This must be overcome and the productive power of the great industries directed primarily towards war production. This will require a pooling of plants, managements and materials. The capitalists alone cannot be relied upon to accomplish this. The Government and organized labor must also directly participate. The Murray Industrial Councils Plan of the C.I.O., with its separate C.I.O. plans for various industries, offers the best means to mobilize industry for maximum war production. Such joint regulation by employers, labor and Government does not, however, imply Government ownership and operation of the basic industries, and still less their socialization, a bogey with which the reactionaries are trying to frighten the country. As for the railroads, they should be operated directly by the Government, as a major means of efficiency. Already over-taxed by war materials transportation the burden on the railroads, under private control, will soon become impossible because of the extra load thrown upon them by the gradual lessening of auto and truck traffic as a result of the tire shortage. Government operation of the railroads, with a consequent pooling of all their facilities, has now become imperative as a war measure.

Another very necessary war measure is to grant the workers full representation in all Government boards and other regulatory bodies, from the Cabinet on down. Only if this is done can the workers make their full contribution to the national war effort. Today almost the whole Government war machinery is monopolized by representatives of the employers. It is worse than absurd, for example, that the great American trade union movement, over 11,000,000 strong, has not even a single member in President Roosevelt's Cabinet. Organized labor also has the imperative duty, as a basic war necessity, to unify itself. In its

support of the war the labor movement is hampered at every turn by the division within its own ranks. The C.I.O. and A. F. of L. should confer together nationally, work out labor's war program, with regard to foreign policy, national unity, production, civilian defense, etc., and then they should cooperate loyally to put it into effect. Organizational unity of the labor movement will come later, probably out of this war-time cooperation. Here in Chicago the trade unions have recently given one of the many current fine local examples of the possibilities and advantages of A. F. of L., C. I. O. and Railroad Brotherhood cooperation on war issues. Another form which labor unity should take is for the two great national trade union centers to affiliate to the Anglo-Soviet Trade Union Committee. This step would do much to bring about the much-needed closer cooperative relations between the American and Soviet Governments.

For the vigorous prosecution of the war the American people should strive to develop the United Nations into a full military alliance, based upon a complete recognition of the sovereignty and national rights of all the participating peoples. Those who urge that the international alliance be dominated by the United States, as some would have it, to create a situation in which Great Britain and the United States, in close collaboration, would control and "police the world" are not helping cement this alliance, and in fact would weaken the war effort. The United Nations must be built upon the basis of a genuine partnership among all the cooperating nations. Only if this is done can the war be prosecuted victoriously and the eventual peace be formulated democratically.

Furthermore, to conduct the war successfully we must constantly bear in mind the fact that Nazi Germany is the main enemy. The menace of Japan is great and it must and will be attended to but at the same time our heaviest blows must be directed against Nazi Germany. The whole world strategy of the United Nations should be based upon this conception, which has been repeatedly enunciated by Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin. Secretary of the Navy Knox stated the situation correctly (A.P. Jan. 13) as follows:

"We know who our great enemy is, the enemy who before all others must be defeated. It is not Japan; it is not Italy. It is Hitler and Hitler's Nazis, Hitler's Germany."

We must cling to this conception until Hitler is smashed. Therefore, we must be doubly on guard against those elements, often fifth columnists, who shouting panic to the people over the threatening Far East situation, would cut off the sending of munitions to Great Britain and the Soviet Union and would concentrate our entire forces against Japan. This is exactly what the hard-pressed Hitler wants us to do. Instead, not only should we redouble our shipments of munitions to those forces directly fighting Hitler especially to the Red Army, but we should also move with Great Britain to establish a Western Front in Europe in order to crush the weakened German armies within the fatal pincers of a two-front war.

Above all, we must realize the necessity of pushing the war against Hitler and his allies to complete victory, without lull or compromise. There can be no peace until Nazi Germany and the whole Axis are destroyed. There are those elements among us, either Hitler dupes or conscious fifth columnists, who are trying to misdirect the natural desire of the masses for peace into a demand for a negotiated peace with Hitler. But such a peace would be no peace. It would be surrender to Hitler, and merely an interlude before a still more terrible war. Hitlerism must be destroyed most resolutely on all fronts, in the spirit of the scorched earth policy of the Soviet and Chinese peoples. Only when the armies of Hitler and his allies are completely broken will the harassed peoples of the world be able to set about establishing the just and lasting peace which they so ardently desire.

The tide has begun to turn against Hitler and his allies. The anti-fascist peoples of the world are going over to the offensive. This is the great lesson taught by the present world situation. The Red Army has dealt a vital blow against the fascist armed forces, and the United Nations is mobilizing overwhelming power to finish their destruction. But let there be no illusions as to the bitter fight ahead. The fascist Axis powers are still strong; the control virtually all of Europe and a huge section of Asia; they are desperate, and they are fighting for the mastery of the world. But the anti-fascist peoples of the world can and will destroy these mass murderers who are trying to subjugate, enslave and degenerate all mankind for the benefit of the great capitalist exploiters of their countries. So let us Americans do our full share in this fight to defend our national existence and to free the world from monstrous fascist tyranny. Forward to victory!

Philadelphia Employers, CIO Union Adopt Plan

Electrical Workers Aid to Production Given at Joint Gathering

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—Union imously adopting a plan for co-operation in increasing production in the machine tool and die industry, representatives of labor and management of shops operating under union contracts broke bread together last night at a supper sponsored by Local 155 of the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America, CIO.

The plan was presented by David Davis, business representative of the union, and calls for the establishment of War Production Councils in each plant to insure that "the people of America will win this war, their sons on the field of battle, and the rest of them in the battle of production."

The plan also details means of eliminating waste, provides for the purchase of stepping up the sale of defense bonds and stamps, provides an apparatus for civilian defense participation, and excludes the possibility of any stoppages or slow-downs during the war period.

Attending the supper were representatives of management and labor of a dozen factories. Speakers included Carl Berning, president of the Philadelphia Industrial Union Council; Harry Block, president of District 1, URMWA; James P. Casey, of the Labor Division of the OPM, and Walter W. Matthews, from the Office of Civilian Defense.

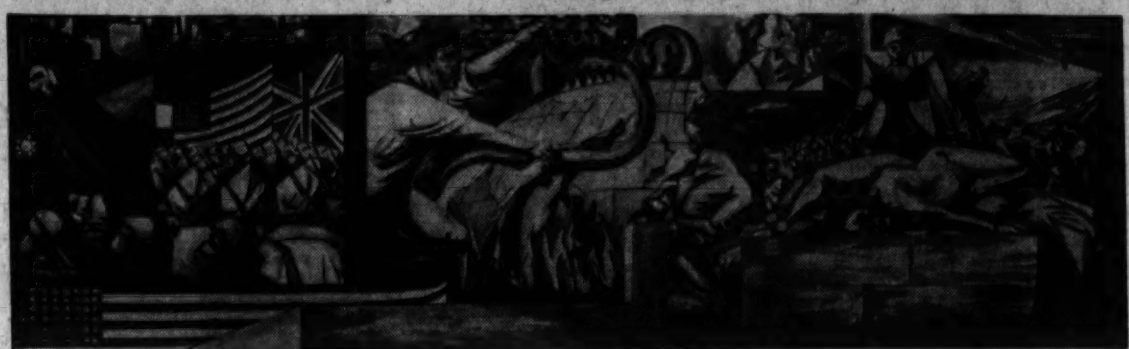
Vote Day's Pay A Month to Allied Aid

The 32 members of the National Council of the National Maritime Union yesterday voted to donate one day's pay a month to the Allied War Relief for the duration of the war and urge the 45,000 members of the union to take a similar pledge.

The Council's first donation was more than \$400. Proposals that the members of the union donate a day's pay monthly will be introduced at meetings of the 40 branches of the union and aboard ships.

To aid civilian and national defense, the Council voted that anti-sabotage committees should be set up aboard all ships and in all ports.

After voting to purchase an additional \$25,000 worth of defense bonds, the National Council agreed to do everything possible to stimulate purchase of bonds by the membership and to have the members volunteer for civilian defense activities.



Mural for Russian War Relief: Reproduced above is a new mural by David Margolis which has been presented by the artist to the Lower West Side Committee of Russian War Relief and will be

exhibited for the first time in the committee's headquarters at Kensington House, 160 Seventh Ave., after the formal opening and dedication tomorrow afternoon. Captain Sergei Kournakoff, author and military analyst, will speak.

ACA Gears For Peak War Effort

Board Hears Report on Numerous Gains of Past 6 Months

Presenting a program for "gearing the communications union to peak war effort," Joseph F. Selly, president of the American Communications Association, CIO, yesterday urged the officers of his union to reorganize their activities to mobilize full strength for the war effort against the Axis.

Selly, who reported to the union's semi-annual executive board meeting now in session at National Maritime Union headquarters, 346 W. 17th St., outlined the gains during the past six months. These included, he said, new agreements bringing increased wages and improved conditions to employees of the Postal Telegraph Co., RCA Communications, Inc., Globe Wireless, Ltd., Mackay Radio and Telegraph Co., Pacific American Steamship Owners Association, the Western Union Co. in Detroit, and numerous broadcasting stations.

Referring to the recent decision of the Defense Communications Board inviting ACA and other communications unions to designate representatives to serve on expert technical committees, Selly emphasized that ACA's appointees "will be chosen on the basis of their ability" to make the greatest contribution to gear the communications industry to peak efficiency.

Wage Increases Gained by Union In Credit House

Wage increases and other improvements were obtained for employees of the Credit Clearing House this week in a new agreement with Local 16, United Office and Professional Workers of America, CIO.

Peter K. Hawley, president of Local 16, paid tribute to the United States Conciliation Service for its assistance in bringing negotiations to a successful conclusion after they had been deadlocked for almost two weeks.

Jews to Hold Parley Feb. 22 on Soviet Aid

All Jewish Groups Urged to Unite at Conference to Speed War Relief

Representatives of all the Jewish organizations of New York were called today by the Executive Board of the Council of Jewish Fraternal and Benevolent Organizations to an all-day conference in the Hotel Commodore on Sunday, Feb. 22, to consolidate Russian War Relief support in the Jewish community.

Albert Einstein, head of the physics department of the Institute of Advanced Studies at Princeton University, is honorary chairman of the Council. Abraham Goldberg, contributing editor of the Jewish Morning Journal, is chairman.

Mr. Goldberg said that he expects approximately 1,500 people to attend the conference, which will be held in the Commodore grand ballroom. Representatives of many Jewish organizations in major cities outside New York have been invited to attend as observers.

The Council has invited Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, Mme. Ivy Litvinoff, wife of the Russian ambassador, and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise to speak.

In its call for the conference, the Council explained that its purpose will be to establish means of coordinating the work of all Jewish groups in New York for Russian War Relief. Many such groups have been active in raising funds for medical supplies for Russia but the Executive Board of the Council believes, Goldberg said, that closer cooperation would bring greater efficiency and eliminate duplication of work.

In a general statement voicing the aims of the Council in its Russian War Relief work, Mr. Goldberg said:

"An official United States mission has been organized in conference with representatives of Russia and Great Britain, the material aid that they need surgical instruments — the need for these is a cry to humanity; they need warm clothing for men, women, and children.

"The United States government has designated Russian War Relief, Inc., 335 Fifth Ave., New York City, as an official organ-

Roosevelt Cancels Bi-Weekly Press Talks

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (UP).—President Roosevelt has cancelled his regular bi-weekly press conference today.

The White House announced last night that Mr. Roosevelt has scheduled important staff meetings with his military and naval chiefs, as well as the regular cabinet meeting this afternoon, and that he has a large amount of paper work to do in advance of these conferences.

James Allen Speaks Today On Philippines

Author and Lecturer Begins Series of Lectures at Workers School

James Allen, noted writer and authority on the Philippines, will speak at the New York Workers School Forum, 35 E. 12th St., this afternoon at 2:30. Mr. Allen's topic will be "The Philippines and the War in the Far East."

Mr. Allen is the author of "The Negro Question in the United States," "Reconstruction," and a number of other widely read works. His lecture will be the first of the current series of Saturday forums sponsored by the Workers School.

Textile Union Renews Pact for 2,000 Workers

Emil Rieve, general president of the Textile Workers Union, CIO, announced yesterday that the union has negotiated a renewal of a two-year contract with the Hayward-Schuster chain of woolen mills, which includes the Millbury Woolen, Millbury, Mass.; H. T. Hayward, Manchu, Mass.; and the Schuster Woolen and the Hayward Woolen Mills in East Douglas, Mass.

The new contract covering 2,000 workers, calls for a voluntary check-off and a week's vacation for all employees who have worked 1,000 hours in the 12 months just preceding the vacation period.

\$45,000 in Gov't Bonds Voted by Sheet Metal Local

Local 28 of the Sheet Metal Workers International Association voted to purchase \$45,000 worth of defense bonds yesterday after Attorney Samuel Cohen declared that the purchase was no violation of the union's constitution.

According to the constitution, the defense fund of the union must be kept in liquid form.

GM Workers Petition U.S. To Force War Conversion

Declare That Ternstedt Policy Delays Production, Letter to FDR Charges; Demand Action on Victory Program

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Jan. 16.—The General Motors Division of the United Automobile Workers of America, CIO, took further steps this week in the fight for the kind of production that will insure a defeat of fascism.

While the GM Division of the union announced plans for a national conference here Feb. 6-7, to achieve a unified program on increased war production, 3,000 employees of the Ternstedt Manufacturing Division of General Motors petitioned the government to take over the plant.

Terming the management "traitorous," the Ternstedt workers, members of West Side Local 174, UAW, charged the company with deliberately avoiding defense orders and conversion in order to maintain "business-as-usual" policy.

The Ternstedt company recently turned out 7,000 of its 9,000 workers after refusing to convert to war production.

The conference will map out new proposals of the union in connection with contract negotiations with General Motors. The present contract expires on April 1, 1942.

EMPLOYMENT KEY ISSUE
The all-important subject of unemployment in the auto industry will be a major point of discussion at the conference, which will stress the need for General Motors plants to convert to war production immediately.

The Ternstedt workers, in a letter to President Roosevelt, charged that:

"The company has followed a policy of no defense cooperation without guaranteed profits to suit their needs and desires. They have stated they could make only 'gadgets,' which, upon investigation, are found to include tops and other parts for tanks, incendiary bombs, gas masks, bullets, gun parts and small arms of all kinds, large and small castings for bombers and other vitally needed materials of war.

"The need is great, the company's lack of cooperation is, in our opinion, callous, and the hour is late. We, the several thousand undersigned workers of the Ternstedt Manufacturing Company, therefore, request the government of the United States to take over and operate the Ternstedt plant, so that we may do our part in facilitating a final victory over the forces of fascism, and so that the non-cooperators in our midst may be removed from positions where they may hinder the early accomplishment of that victory."

The petition was initiated by a group of rank-and-file Chevrolet workers. Accompanying the signatures, the Chevrolet petition circulators sent a letter to Reuther extracts of which follow:

"The rank-and-file workers here feel seriously alarmed that one month after our country had been treacherously attacked at Pearl Harbor, GM continues to follow its business-as-usual and profits-as-usual attitude.

"We are gravely concerned over the victory which Knudsen and the business-as-usual crowd gained in the recent Washington conference on conversion. The failure of this conference to take proper steps to guarantee the speedy conversion of the auto industry to arm production seriously imperils the whole Victory Program outlined by President Roosevelt in his annual message to Congress, calling for 60,000 planes, 45,000 tanks, and 20,000 anti-aircraft guns for 1942 with bigger goals for 1943.

ENERGETIC STEPS URGED
"The workers in our plants in Chevrolet feel that the union must take more energetic steps than ever in the past to organize a tremendous pressure of the people on the government and GM, so that proper steps are taken to provide for our country's defense and that our country will do its share in defeating the Axis throughout the world."

"We feel that we must put up the demand that Knudsen must go, that labor be given equal representation with management to carry through the speedy conversion of the auto industry, that not a single car be built after Jan. 31 of this year, and that the state legislature take adequate steps to alleviate the situation of the workers which will result at the end of this month from priorities unemployment, along the lines of the union's program on this question."

\$200,000,000 Foreign Assets Given to SPAB
WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (UP).—The Treasury today turned over to the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board another \$200,000,000 worth of materials and equipment uncovered in the government's inventory of frozen assets of foreigners.

The Treasury previously released \$200,000,000 worth of foreign-owned materials, and it was estimated that a total of \$700,000,000 worth will be placed at the disposal of SPAB when the inventory is completed.

WAKE UP, MEN!
The men's clothing industry is taking unfair advantage of the present war situation and has raised the prices on all grades of men's clothing without mercy.

MR. JACKFIN OF THE OLD JACKFIN CLOTHES
is back in business with his sons after a seven-year absence, manufacturing better clothes than ever before. With his usual foresight, he purchased many fine wools at the old price and is prepared to offer them to you at corresponding savings, which are considerable.

ACT QUICKLY WHILE THEY LAST
These are offered to you, the consumer, in all the newest styles, patterns and models in

SUITS, TOPCOATS, OVERCOATS
and Formal Wear
FROM \$25.50

You no doubt have seen in the newspapers that the government will only allow about 25% of the pre-war consumption of wools this year. That means that all materials will probably be made with cotton hereafter and prices of 100% all-wool cloth will go sky-high. This special lot of \$50-\$75 SUITS, TOPCOATS and OVERCOATS was made for high grade stores and not shipped for some reasons.

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For 31 Years Hub of Community Life, Bronx House Now on Full War Footing

By Milton Meltzer

The bell shrilled through the corridors and into every one of the 48 rooms. Feet scuffled swiftly across the floor, doors banged open and a torrent of kids' voices burst into the hall where I was standing. "Geel! D'ja hear it Eddie? The first air raid test!"

Scores of children were pouring out of the workshops, the gym, the classrooms, the lab, and there were the House workers—"Take it easy, Edna. . . Now come on fellas, up to the second floor where we're all supposed to go, you remember. Don't push now, take it easy, let's keep it moving smooth. . ."

In three minutes the second floor hall was notably alive with all the neighborhood youngsters. Bronx House was taking care of that afternoon. The smallest kids were sitting on the floor along the wall, filling the room with their high buzzing and the older boys and girls were talking to the big man in the tan workcoat. Later I found out he was the woodworking instructor. Pretty soon they were quiet and when Grasmann Berger, Bronx House's Headworker, saw everything had gone off all right, he gave the signal and the all-clear bell rang them back to their play and study.

FIRST ALERT
It was their first air-raid alarm test, and it surprised me while I was loafing around the entrance hall, waiting for Mr. Berger to see me and looking over the posters meanwhile. "Keren Ami Helpa!" said the big letters that hit your eyes as you came up the steps into the five-story building. Below it were the multicolored posters of British, Russian and Chinese War Relief and a straggling thermometer painted on a card. The mercury had hit \$106.

"How does all this work out in your settlement house?" I asked Mr. Berger when the noise had subsided to a workmanlike hum. "Well,

we have no pet philosophy here," he said, "and we don't impose anything on the people who come to Bronx House. A lot of the work we're doing now for the war effort is what we have been doing for a long time past. But it's been modified and intensified by the war, of course. We've always taken people's needs as the starter, and they work out the program they want to follow from that point."

The door popped open and a little girl's head stuck in. "Mr. Berger, kin my sister Rosie come in to get her toothache fixed please?" She could, and in the house's own dental clinic.

HOW IT STARTED
That's how it got started—from what was needed by the neighborhood. Three years ago medical

exams disclosed a lot of bad health, especially with eyes and teeth. Now the House has a room equipped with many dentist's gadgets and it services everyone.

Or take the High Cost of Living, a huge problem in an area where almost everyone is on relief or on the WPA. Some 20 women formed a club in the House and couldn't help discussing the HCL and before long they got down to price and value studies. They're plugging now for a citywide educational nutrition program and will be bombarding legislatures for effective price and rent control.

When the first air-raid test for the neighborhood came off it wasn't too effective. Hardly anyone knew what to do. No literature had been made available. Bronx House got

to work and the next day 5,000 leaflets were in the streets and houses, explaining in several languages what was to be done in this kind of emergency. About 65 per cent of the neighborhood is Jewish, 20 per cent Italian, and the remainder Russian, Polish, Negro, Czech, Irish. They even issued one leaflet in Ladino, the Hebrew-Spanish tongue some 2,000 Turks and Jews in the area knew.

The community's air raid wardens were organized and instructed in Bronx House and next week one room will be open to them for equipment storage and meetings 24 hours a day. The House is open for everyone else from 9 A. M. to 11 P. M. seven days a week.

When I mentioned the blood bank Mr. Berger pointed out that one

way most of them can't help, for it needs strong and healthy bodies.

But they're doing a hundred and one other things. "The people who come here know what's going on in the world," says Mr. Berger. "They've been interested since way back in the problems of people like themselves all over the world. They talk about it in their clubs and classes and then they try to do something about it."

DEFENSE AID

Coming up the stairs towards the gym we bumped into a man loaded down with brown and blue wool. The women are knitting. They're helping the conservation program too, and that great right out of their natural science courses. Today they collect paper, tin foil, scrap metal.

With the Axis countries warring against us, many in the neighborhood are more concerned than ever about their citizenship. WPA teachers are instructing 200 adults in naturalization and citizenship classes.

Bronx House has been at it for 31 years, the last 12 in this new building at 1837 Washington Ave. "We have a participating membership of 2,500," says Mr. Berger, "and they run from two and a half years up to, oh, as high as life goes."

He estimates that 300,000 people participate annually in their many organized activities. Bronx House seems to be right in the life blood of the neighborhood, doing everything it can for families to protect and develop their health, education and security. It's good union members responsible for the guidance too, for the House was about the first to sign a contract with the Social Service Employees Union, CIO.

Now that we're all in a war that we must win to protect our liberties and our living standards, Bronx House and all the other settlement houses have their same job to do, but on a greater scale than ever before. It's All-Out for them, too.



Neighborhood mothers bring their youngsters to Bronx House where they busy themselves in the sculpture workshop. The Settlement's trained staff provides for the children's needs while their parents are engaged in civilian defense study and work.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1942

The People's Determination To Free Browder

THE conference of the Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder which will be held in the city tomorrow registers the determination of the people to continue the campaign until the great anti-fascist leader is freed.

Two million citizens from all walks of life are already on record for Browder's release. The conference, as the Committee has announced, will seek to extend the campaign to involve millions more.

Browder has served almost 10 months of the outrageously unjust sentence imposed upon him. His continued imprisonment only provides ammunition to the Fifth Columnists and appeasers to injure national unity through the use of Hitlerite "anti-Communist" slogans.

The conference centers attention upon the redoubled will of the people to leave no stone unturned to right a terrible injustice which only helps the friends of Hitler in the country.

Needed: A Change in Production Policy

The Truman report focuses attention on the fact that the production program laid down by President Roosevelt cannot be fulfilled without basic changes in government policy.

In the face of the Truman revelations, it would be difficult indeed for anyone to claim that the execution of the war production program has been satisfactory thus far. It would be difficult likewise for anyone to have complete confidence in the realization of present objectives unless there is a complete re-adjustment of policy all along the line.

If the difficulties of the past are now to be solved, the appointment of Donald M. Nelson must mean more than a change in personnel or in organizational set-up. It must mean a new approach by the government.

In the first place, the government must take a firm stand toward certain monopoly practices of many big corporations—practices which impede the President's Victory Production Program.

It is not a question here of government ownership. Even less is it a question of "socialism," as has been absurdly charged by some employers. The employers have a right to reasonable profits; have a right to manage their own plants; have a right to make contributions to the war program out of their own experience; have a right to press their point of view. But today, when the government is practically the sole customer and when the very life of the nation depends upon output, an employer can no longer determine by himself whether or not he will take a government order, or when he will deliver it; nor can he say he will not manufacture unless he is first given exorbitant and completely unreasonable profits.

Not only a firm stand by the government is required here; but also a change of attitude by the employer himself. The employer must realize—as many patriotic employers in fact already do—that no single group in the population can determine by itself the method or the extent of its contribution to the war program.

In addition to changing its approach to certain big employers, the government must also change its policy with regard to labor. The facts revealed in the Truman report should signalize that the time when labor's proposals can be summarily dismissed, is over. All the plans submitted so far by labor—particularly the Murray Industry Council plan—should now receive the most serious attention of the government; while labor should be admitted to representation on all government boards from the Cabinet down.

Why the Farmer Should Support Price Control

With prices rapidly rising, the whole matter of Government price control needs immediate attention by the nation as a whole.

Thus far, the Administration's price control bill has been stymied. It has not yet become law. In the House, the vital plan of licensing all merchants was taken out by Congressional groups which saw in this provision the means for enforcing genuine price control. In the Senate, undermining of the price control plan was extended by the actions of a Senate group which has insisted that there be no ceiling on prices of farm products until farm prices advance another 25 per cent above present levels (to about 125 per cent of the so-called parity level).

The Daily Worker has nothing but scorn for the hue and cry which is so glibly raised against the American farmer every time he makes an effort to improve his precarious economic position. We firmly oppose the newspaper propaganda which makes the American working farmer the culprit in the rise of prices; the same newspapers often display great calm in the face of profiteering by industrial monopolists.

We believe that the American working farmer has acute economic problems which have got to get the sympathetic attention of the American people; that the Government owes it to the farmer and his family to guarantee him economic security, protection against dispossession, relief from tenancy, and adequate prices for his product.

But the latest effort of a small minority group of wealthy landlords, cotton growers, and large-scale ranchers to cash in on the war effort by balking price control does not represent the interest of the average American farmer. On the contrary, it harms the average farmer's interests.

Profiteering as demanded by these upper groups will not put any money into the average farmer's pocket. It will merely make price control of manufactured goods difficult to enforce, and will raise the farmer's cost of living as well as that of the rest of the country. On top of that, the cry will be raised by reactionaries that the farmer's present Government relief ought to be slashed since he will be supposed to be getting big profits. Thus, the present action against price control will boomerang and hurt the real program of farm relief.

We believe that the Government is badly mistaken in reducing farm relief appropriations. But the answer to the farmer's problem of mortgages, high utility rates, and low prices is not in opposing price control, but in uniting with labor for a program of extended farm relief and guaranteed protection all around.

The formula by which Senator O'Mahoney is trying to link farm prices with wage levels is a reactionary effort to blame labor's wages for monopoly price lifting. The American farmer should reject it in his own interest. We also think that Secretary Wickard's desire for veto power over Leon Henderson's price levels is unwisely.

We think that the farmer as well as the worker should support the Administration's plan for price control while they unitedly urge the Government to protect the family farm's income and labor's welfare in the common struggle to win the war.

A Blow at the Fifth Column

The jury that found Rep. Hamilton Fish's secretary, George Hill, guilty of concealing his link with Nazi propagandists, has performed a service to the country. It has struck a blow at the Fifth Column and indicated the need for more such blows.

The tie-up between Fish's secretary and Nazi agent George Sylvester Viereck, which Hill had denied, was definitely established by the evidence at the trial. In exposing the thread that ran from Berlin to Viereck to Hill, the federal prosecutor revealed an important side of Nazi technique. As he declared in his final statement to the jury, the Nazi propaganda machine "was so effective and so diabolically clever that it was able to reach into the United States Capitol and use the halls of Congress as a sounding board in its campaign to divide the American people as it divided the people of France, Norway and other crushed nations."

But Nazi cleverness, to be effective, required the right political setting. This it obtained through the activities of the America First Committee and of the appeasers in Congress.

Despite Hill's conviction, Rep. Fish continues to defend him. Although Hill's link with Viereck has been established, Fish dares to deny that this impugns Hill's "loyalty or patriotism." Such a stand can only place Rep. Fish himself before the bar of public opinion—especially in view of his recent remarks in Congress which carried overtones of appeasement.

The trial of Hill is to be followed quite properly by a trial of Viereck. But there should also be an investigation of all those persons in high political circles who have been connected with and have protected Fifth Column agents.

YOU SHALL PAY FOR THIS



U.S. Fleet Sinks Five Tokio Ships; Australians Rout Enemy Tanks

(Continued from Page 1)

merchant ship, the Navy said the U-boat menace along the east coast was "increasingly serious."

The communiqué said the five Japanese craft sunk in the far Pacific were accounted for by "units" of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet—presumably surface vessels as well as submarines.

Of the 20 enemy ships previously sunk by the American Navy, at least 16—or half—were accounted for by submarine action.

AUSTRALIANS SMASH JAPANESE TANK FORCE

WEST MALAYA, Jan. 16 (UP).—Rough and ready Australians, inaugurating their Malay campaign with a head-on lunge which destroyed 18 to 20 enemy tanks and killed hundreds of invading troops, appeared today to have jolted to a standstill the main Japanese push on Singapore.

The Imperial Command, turning over its ace in the hole after nearly six weeks of dismal retreat, revealed that the bronzed and lusty Aussies, trained for months in the wiles of jungle warfare, had swarmed out to meet the Japanese on their own terms.

The results were summarized by Maj. Gen. Henry Gordon Bennett, commander of the Australian Imperial Force, in these words:

"Our lads are doing a magnificent job. They are giving the enemy Jippo"—hell.

For more than 48 hours there had been no word of an Imperial withdrawal on the western front somewhere above the Johore border more than 100 miles above Singapore. The invader and defender had joined the decisive battle for the great base position of the Malay Peninsula, it appeared.

SUPPORT FROM PLANES

Bulwarking the feats of the Australians were telling blows on Japanese concentrations, transports, communications and shipping by planes of the united nations which ranged over the jungles and waters of northern Malaya.

General headquarters reports said heavy bombers attacked Japanese-held Tampin, 120 miles northwest of Singapore. Transport was seen burning fiercely, railway fixtures were blown up, and casualties inflicted on the occupation forces.

Other raiders reached farther north to bomb the Japanese airport at Sungai Patani and sink a number of Japanese barges off the west coast.

A communiqué said "the general situation on the land front remains unchanged"—the first time in days the land fighting even had been mentioned, and one of the rare communiqués in weeks of hostilities which was free of references to withdrawals.

Here at the advance headquarters of the western forces, calm confidence tinged with extreme caution, orderly work and a solid atmosphere had replaced the uncertainty and jitters which this correspondent found on the northwest front just a week ago.

The Australians had made the difference. The big story was not that they were in action—since they were known to have been in Malaya

for months, it had been assumed they were in action all the time—but that the British Empire had in reserve a fresh army of its most effective troops to throw into the Battle of South Malaya when the chips were down and it had become the Battle of Singapore.

BRITISH AND JAPANESE CLASH IN BURMA

RANGOON, Jan. 16 (UP).—British Imperial forces clashed with Japanese troops late yesterday at Myittha, 15 miles from the Thai border in the long narrow strip of Burma stretching down the Maratani Gulf a joint communiqué of the Army and the RAF announced today.

No details were available. Myittha is 22 miles northeast of Tavoy, port town 210 miles southeast of Rangoon where the Japanese have bombed the airbase and harbor facilities several times in recent weeks.

The presence of Japanese troops at Myittha marked at least their third penetration of Burma. Early in the war, they occupied Victoria Point, at the southern tip of Burma, close to Thailand.

Later they took Bokpyin, 90 miles north of Victoria Point, where they were said to have an air base. Bokpyin is about 368 miles south of Myittha.

Except for minor engagements between patrols reported a few days ago from an unidentified border area, this was the first news that British forces in Burma were in contact with the Japanese.

The communiqué said several Japanese planes were damaged severely in a new sortie of British aircraft from Burma over Thailand. They were attacked on airmen at Prachau and Girthikan. British

planes also machine-gunned an armored train, it said, disabling its locomotive.

All the raiding aircraft returned safely to their base.

BATAVIA, Jan. 16 (UP).—Dutch coastal gunners at Tarakan Island, holding their positions against hopeless odds after their main garrison had surrendered, sank two Japanese destroyers and a landing sloop before they were overwhelmed, it was announced today.

A High Command communiqué, listing further details of the defenders' heroic, three-day stand, also announced that a Japanese seaplane was shot down by anti-aircraft fire.

Meanwhile, Japanese bombers raided the military airbase at Medan, on the northeast coast of Sumatra, and blasted for the second time in two days at the naval air base at Ambon, off the western coast of New Guinea.

The attacks, believed designed to "soften" the bases for invasion, were reported without details in a communiqué which also announced that in an air bombardment yesterday of the large oil port of Balikpapan on the east coast of Borneo one civilian was killed and ten injured.

Yesterday's raid on Ambon was made by 26 Japanese bombers escorted by ten fighters and caused "some damage" to military objectives, the communiqué said. Casualties included on Australian killed and three wounded, three Dutch soldiers wounded, one civilian killed and five wounded. The Dutch lost two planes in fighting the attacks but the pilots parachuted safely to earth. Anti-aircraft guns destroyed one enemy plane and damaged another.

Soviet Cable Thanks U.S. Lincoln Veterans for Gifts

Veterans of the Lincoln Brigade have just received a cable from the Anti-Fascist Soviet Youth Committee in Kulybshev, USSR, reporting the destruction of the "Blue Division" of Spanish fascist volunteers by the Red Army.

The cable was sent to Major Milton Wolff, commander of the veterans, in gratitude for presents, which the veterans' organization sent for distribution to Red Army soldiers.

The presents consisted of cigars, flashlights, watches, heavy woolen socks, gloves and other useful articles.

In a cable announcing the sending of the presents Wolff had pledged the Soviet Youth Committee to continue fighting fascism on every front.

The news from Kulybshev, said Wolff yesterday, is further proof that veterans did not die in vain in Spain.

"Madrid was not the tomb of fascism," he continued. "But, with the present inspiring unity of all the democratic peoples and governments of the world, Moscow can and will be."

The Kulybshev cable follows:

"On behalf of Soviet youth, we sincerely hail your activity in the aid of all courageous fighters in the anti-fascist front. We remember the valor of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and your heroic struggle for Spain's national freedom and independence against those traitors of the Spanish people, Franco and his masters—the German-Italian fascists."

"Today, Soviet youth is engaged in a heroic fight against the bloody hordes of Hitler and his lackeys. The Red Army is exterminating the invaders. In six months of fierce fighting the Red Army has smashed more than one hundred enemy divisions."

"The 'Blue Division,' recruited by Franco on Hitler's orders from the dregs of the Spanish people, has been utterly smashed on the Eastern Front."

"Soviet youth is giving all of its forces, abilities, blood and, if necessary, life for victory over fascism."

"Hard and stubborn struggles still lie ahead. Let us together exert all our efforts to defeat Hitlerism."

Point of Order

By ALAN MAX

READERS' DAY

BRIEFS

Here's hoping the President now has a full Nelson on that business-as-usual crowd in the OPM who had a strangle-hold on production.

A new reel of American artillery blasting the Japanese in Luzon might be titled: "How Mean Was My Volley?"
 GORDON KAY.

It must be a painful surprise when Nazi troops who expected to beat the Red Army now find themselves beating a retreat.
 H. GOLDSTEIN.

PESTY

There is a man in our town,
 Pestbrook Wegler is his name;
 He was dropped in vinegar at his birth
 And sour is his fame.

He dips his pen in poison deep
 And scribbles, scrawls and twists;
 His soul is cased in a peanut shell;
 His writing cramps his wrists.

So take a good look at this snake
 And listen to its rattle;
 Let labor take the thing in hand
 And stop its lying prattle.
 S. V. V.

You could almost hear Hitler's arteries harden
 When Local 65'ers packed the Garden.
 ROSE MORRISON.

TIME AND WORK

(For O. J.)

I called on Time, and said
 Wait for me.
 Time hurried on: it
 Paid no heed.
 Wait! I cried, I have a
 Work to do!
 —Seconds passed, Time
 Flitted through.
 As I grew old in
 Wisdom and age
 Time made history
 Page by page.
 It's way ahead, I must
 Hasten my task.
 No more of Time to wait
 Do I ask.
 BOBBIE PATRICK.

MOVIE REVIEW

To learn what makes Hitler roar like mad
 Go see the "Girl From Leningrad."
 A. S.

A nickel is "fare"—but seven-and-a-half or ten is not.
 I. ROSENTHAL.

Letters From Our Readers

Calls for Immediate Protests on Threatened Increase in Subway Fare

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The old monster—a proposal to increase the 5-cent subway fare has again raised its ugly head. The time to kill the issue is now and all New Yorkers must protest this latest attempt to raise the subway fare.
 R. T.

Peoples Forum in Chicago Urges Release of Earl Browder

Chicago, Ill.

Editor, Daily Worker:

A few days ago the People's Forum of Chicago sent a resolution which was passed unanimously at our last meeting to President Roosevelt urging the immediate release of Earl Browder.

Because Mr. Browder has always been a staunch anti-fascist he should be released now to make his contribution in the present struggle to defeat Hitler and Hitlerism.
 DR. C. OGLETREE, Director.

A Reminder to Be on Guard Against Treacherous Elements Here

Allston, Mass.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The appearance of Kulybshev (temporary capital of the USSR) in the newspapers recalls that apart from the military necessity for establishing a provisional capital at Kulybshev there is a historic link between the revelations of the court proceedings in the case of the Anti-Soviet "Bloc of Rights and Trotskyites" in March, 1938, and the treacherous attack of the Nazi murderers on the Soviet Union, June 22, 1941.

Kulybshev, formerly Samara, was named in honor of Valerian Vladimirovich Kulybshev, Vice-Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR, who, together with Kirov, Gorky and Menzhinsky, fell victim to the plots of the fifth columnists who sold Soviet State secrets to foreign fascist intelligence services.

For the United States in particular Kulybshev should serve as a guide to the successful rooting out of all the elements of treachery, diversion and defeatism in our midst. Kulybshev is an ever constant reminder to fight unceasingly the saboteurs of our defense industries. Our guard should now be immeasurably strengthened.
 J. M.

A Tip for Men

Bronx, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Here's a tip to all men who have been plagued by the old problem—what to do with old razor blades. Now you can put them to work to win the war and beat the fascists. Clean off the top of the medicine chest today and hand the old razor blades over to Uncle Sam.
 D. B.

On
The Score
BoardOn 'Grand Old
Man' and
Role of Sports

By Lester Rodney

You'll pardon us today for waiving the unwritten rule about putting the blast on an elderly man. We respect age as much as the next one, but we don't respect chisellers who try to cash in on the fact that the country is at war—even if they're 77 and named Connie Mack, alias the "grand old man of baseball."

Mr. Mack's Philadelphia Athletics turned in a handsome profit in 1941, as the club has been forced by law to announce. And when Lester McCrabb, one of the hardest working pitchers in the league, asked for \$5,000 last week, he was told by Mack that any such request was out of order because of the war situation. According to the "Sporting News," Mack made a counter offer which "made McCrabb gasp and shake his head angrily." Must have been some handsome offer.

Mack's contribution to the morale and unity of the country in his little sphere of big league baseball seems to be "Profits and ticket prices as usual, but salaries lower because we're at war."

He's proving himself a "grand old man" all right. "Grand" as in \$1,000. Of course when you're dealing with someone in his late 70s, the element of possible senility enters in. You know, forgive him for he knows not what he does. But the picture of a profit making club owner seizing upon the national emergency to cut wages doesn't somehow give with senility. He knows what he does, all right, and so do the ball players and the fans who know what he's doing.

Our baseball players are as patriotic as the American people from whom they come. Many of them are already in the service, some, like Hank Greenberg, returning voluntarily after being mustered out over 28. All are more than willing to bear their share of any sacrifices that must be made to win the war. But before their salaries are cut, they'd like to hear something from the magnates about foregoing profits and prices as usual.

The whole question of the relationship of sports to the war is beginning to take shape after a lot of understandable confusion. There were those who sincerely thought it best to immediately drop all sports life as non essential to the war effort. Feeling the terrible urgency of the need to turn all our efforts to the victory over barbarism, they were impatient with sports as "trivia," failing to grasp its potential role for recreation, health and normal diversion within the framework of the whole war effort. The President's letter to Commissioner Landis helps clarify the situation.

Then there were, and still are, those few sports people who insisted early and loud on "sports as usual." In view of their personal interest in the continuance of money making games and events, their trumpeting of the words "important for morale" bear a little suspicion.

Nobody has suggested the complete abolition of professional sports. As the President points out, they have their place. But "sports as usual," like "business as usual," have no place in the life of a country at war. Eleven men can still play for a football team on Saturday in a huge stadium, but there must be opportunities for the thousands in the stands to play too. The main emphasis must be, and is increasingly, on broadening the base of sports and recreational activities, and never mind so much who goes to what Bowl game. And if we can be pardoned for looking ahead a bit to the day when victory is won, all sports, including the big league and college football variety, will benefit greatly in numbers of skilled performers by the very broadening of activities for all now.

January Is Lenin Month

READ UP ON LENIN

LIFE OF LENIN, by P. Kerzhentsev \$1.25
A comprehensive biography by a popular Soviet journalist and writer.

DAYS WITH LENIN, by Maxim Gorky75
An intimate picture of Lenin by one of the world's greatest authors

MEMORIES OF LENIN, by N. K. Krupskaya
Two Volumes The Set \$3.00
A definitive biography of Lenin's wife and close co-worker

LIFE and TEACHINGS of V. I. LENIN
by R. Palme Dutt50
An estimate of Lenin's life and contributions

REMINISCENCES OF LENIN, by Clara Zetkin75
Meetings and discussions with Lenin as described by an old friend

LENIN and KRUPSKAYA, by C. Bobrovskaya10
The years of fruitful collaboration in a common cause of Lenin and his wife

LENIN, by Joseph Stalin10
Three speeches about Lenin by his closest co-worker and comrade-in-arms

The LENIN HERITAGE, by Joseph Stalin03
Stalin's speech at the funeral of Lenin, pledging to uphold Lenin's cause

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Silverware Certificate

Everyone wants quality silverware! Now you can get this six-piece unit of Wm. A. Rogers A-1 plus silverware for seven Daily Worker Silverware Certificates (as printed below), plus \$1.19. This unit regularly retails at about \$3.00. In just six weeks you can have a beautiful \$18.00 service for six—for only \$7.14.



UNIT CONSISTS OF:
2 Teaspoons
1 Dinner Fork
1 Salad Fork
1 Round Bowl Soup Spoon
1 Dinner Knife (stainless steel blade)

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Clip the Certificate at the bottom of this page now. Start immediately to build up a silver service for your home! Add the practical luxury of this heavy quality Rogers Silverware to your household possessions!

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I understand that 7 Daily Worker Silverware Certificates (like this), together with \$1.19 (plus 10 cents if I want the unit mailed), entitles me to one unit of 6 pieces of Rogers A-1 Plus Silverware with a lifetime guarantee. I can redeem these Silverware Certificates by mail, or by calling at the

DAILY WORKER

35 E. 12th Street, New York, N. Y. (6th floor)

This offer subject to cancellation at any time

F. D. R. SAYS BASEBALL SHOULD CONTINUE

Surprise B'klyn
'5' Guns for
Upset of LIUSmall, Speedy Team Is
Unbeaten, Set
for Tonight

A basketball game that has unexpectedly caught the imagination of court followers takes place tonight in the Brooklyn College gym, where the unbeaten home team takes on the heavily favored LIU team.

Playing a schedule of fairly good teams up to now, Brooklyn has improved to the extent where Coach Art Muscant feels his boys have a chance to pull a surprise against the much bigger Beemen. Captain Herb Kaput will start his first game at center, his knee having improved, and Hirsch, Gusoff, Pauker and Pirkser, who have averaged 52 points a game this season, will complete the starting five. Beenders, Holub, the Rader twins and Waxman will open for LIU.

NYU, minus Nat Lazar, now in the army, is in Chicago to meet De Paul tonight. The Yiolets have won 8 of 9 this year, but haven't been too impressive in so doing. However, sophomores Glogower, Grenet and Tomlinson have shown possibilities, and Jim Coward has been excellent right along.

After tonight's games basketball goes into a two week hiatus for mid term exams. Next college double-header is January 28th.

Handley Signs
With Pirates

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 14 (UP).—Third baseman Lee Handley, at 26 the oldest active player on the Pittsburgh Pirates roster in point of continuous service, today returned his signed contract and informed Pirate president Bill Benwanger he was entirely recovered from injuries which cut short his playing last season.

Moe Berg the Perfect
Choice for the Job'Good Will Ambassador'
Knows South
America

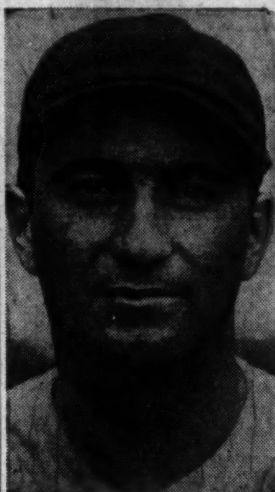
By Scorer

It seems logical that the government should have chosen Moe Berg as its sports good will ambassador to Latin America. The big ex-catcher has resigned from his coaching job with the Boston Red Sox and will soon begin a tour of the lands south of the Rio Grande.

Berg is an expert on Latin-American affairs. The last time I saw him he was holding forth on the problem of clericalism in Venezuela—which gives you an idea. Out of his capacious mind came fact after fact, together with references from authoritative books which proved that he is an omnivorous reader. He will now use that knowledge to bring home to the Spanish speaking people of the Americas the necessity for unity in face of the Axis threat.

Meeting Moe Berg on the baseball diamond or at annual World Series events has always been a stimulating experience. Although he is an intellectual, with a Princeton arts degree and a law degree which has admitted him to the bar, he has never attempted to show off his knowledge. He speaks something like nine languages, and keeps in constant touch with important political questions of the day. On the other hand, he is always considered "one of the boys" by other ball players.

For many years he was a member of the Chicago White Sox, and more recently the chief coach of pitchers for Joe Cronin's Red Sox. Joe, you know, is the idol of the Irish-Americans of New England. The combination of Cronin and Berg has always been an evidence of the good old fashioned American democracy of baseball in that neck of the woods. Cronin has always



MOE BERG

been fond of Berg, and Moe always reciprocated—something which was not overlooked by the general baseball public.

One of Moe's greatest experiences was his trip to the Soviet Union, where he taught citizens of the socialist state the rudiments of baseball. He was greatly impressed by the Soviet people, and returned to the United States strongly sympathetic toward their ambitious plan to build a prosperous, democratic land. Berg travelled through the Soviet Union from Vladivostok. While in Moscow he wrote to the United States for newspapers. When they arrived, he found that the "Daily Worker" had been included. It was his first acquaintance with this newspaper, and it is to his credit that whenever possible he expressed his opinions to its representatives. Among these opinions, it is fair to say,

Baseball's Intellectual
Is 'One of the
Boys'

was an understanding of the realities of the world political situation at times when most other Americans were much more confused than they are today.

As a player, Berg was a heady, sound catcher. Never a great hitter, he nevertheless held his own during a long and honorable career. After his retirement to relative obscurity as a coach, he became better known as a modest wit and a walking encyclopedia. His appearance on "Information Please," quiz program several years ago was indeed a revelation of the breadth of his knowledge.

The choice by Nelson Rockefeller of Berg as an official sports ambassador to the lands of the south is a good one. Good wishes for the success of his tour will accompany Moe from his myriad friends.

Ott Voted Plaque
By B.B. Scribes

Mel Ott, new manager of the New York Giants, has been unanimously voted the award bestowed annually by the New York chapter of the Baseball Writers of America on the man rated as having rendered outstanding service to baseball over a long period of time.

A plaque, suitably embossed and engraved, will be presented to Ott at the chapter's 19th annual dinner on Sunday, Feb. 1, 1942.

Miller Huggins, former manager of the New York Yankees, received the initial award in 1929 while Bob Quinn of the Boston Braves was the recipient of the 1941 plaque.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and Sunday Workers are 30c per line (6 words) in advance. 15c per line for reprints. 15c per line for reprints. 15c per line for reprints.

DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, 5 P.M. Friday.

Tonight

Manhattan

VILLAGE ART CENTER, 1 Charles St. "Bohemia's Last Gasp" presents a night of hilarious entertainment in the Village Manner. Impromptu performances by famous poets, artists, singers, musicians, refreshments. Sub. 35c.

ATTENTION EVERYONE: The Red Club is announcing its first affair of the season. Something different, something new. Professional entertainment, dancing, a good time for all. At 77 Fifth Ave. 8:30 P.M. Proceeds Medical Aid for Russia.

RUSSIAN VICTORY PARTY at the Zolotareffs, 495 West End Ave. Russian food, drinks and entertainment. The eminent Bart Van Der Schelling. Contribution \$5. Come all. 8:30 P.M.

DO THE "B. MUSEUM" Funeral Home Annual Dance L'Unité del Popolo, Irving Plaza, 17 Irving Pl. Music Don Snyder and his Swingsters. Entertainment, refreshments. Admission 50c. 8:30 P.M.

GET TOGETHER WITH THE RAIS and help the Allies. Social Folk Dancing. Swing and lots of fun for all. It's a bull's eye. Sub. 25c. People's Forum, 52 E. 12th St. 8:30 P.M.

REUNION FOR SOVIET ARMY—prominent artists and Dave Tarrat Band. Admission 75c. Refreshments free. Entry proceeds for Red Army. Fraternal Club House, 110 W. 48th St. 8:30 P.M. Aup: Raper Rose Garden and Committee.

LAWYER'S FORUM Anti-Axis Party, Main Room, 128 W. 44th St. Sub. 50c. 8:30 P.M. ENTERTAINMENT AND DANCE for the benefit of Russian War Relief. Main Studio, 128 W. 44th St. Rank & File Group of L. 46 HLOWE. 8:30 P.M.

Tonight

Brooklyn

SAVING MONTEL COMES TO BROOKLYN next Saturday night. 24th. Folk Singing. Square Dancing—live and Jitterbugging. Top-Concert Trio—Meet the Girl From Arkansas, an affair you can't miss. 1190 St. John's Place—cor. Albany Ave. Aup: C. H. V. C. 8:30 P.M.

SCHOOL REGISTRATION WORKERS SCHOOL Registration continues all week. Courses on War and International Situation. Complete program of Marxist-Leninist courses. Register now! Room 301, 35 E. 12th St.

DANCE INSTRUCTION, Ballroom, Modern Class-Private, Morris, 108 Fourth Ave. (12th St.) Orchard 4-1903.

SOCIAL DANCING taught in 3 hours private lessons 12-10 P.M. daily. Marion, 2 E. 23rd St. cor. Broadway. Ab. 4-1388.

INTERESTED IN MUSIC? Karl Robinson, Horace Grenell, Mortimer Hauman, Elie Siegmeyer teach at the School for Democracy. Register now. 13 Astor Place. For "American Folk Music." "How to Listen to Music." "Advanced Music Appreciation" and "Music for Children." \$8 per course; union members 50% reduction. Classes begin Jan. 26th.

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President Calls
Game Recreational
Asset to Workers

Letter to Landis Adds That There Should Be More
Night Games to Accommodate Day Time Workers
—Players Should Go When Called

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (UP).—President Roosevelt today wrote to the high commissioner of baseball, Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, that he felt it was best for the country to keep professional baseball going during the war.

The President's reply to an inquiry by Landis expressed solely his personal opinion, the President recognizing that the final decision rests with the individual club owners.

Secretary Stephen T. Early said the President wrote to Landis that because there were fewer unemployed people of the nation were tolling longer and harder than ever before, they should have an opportunity for recreation to take their minds off their war labors.

The President said, however, that individual players of active military or naval age should go into the services, when called.

Landis, in his inquiry written from Chicago Jan. 14, pointed out to the President that the time was approaching when under ordinary conditions the nation's baseball teams would head for their spring training camps. He asked what the President had in mind regarding continuation of professional baseball in time of war.

Early said the President's letter pointed out that a baseball game lasted only 2 or 2½ hours and that tickets did not cost much. The President also expressed the opinion that night games could be extended because this would allow day workers to see an occasional game.

Another way of looking at the question of baseball in time of war, the President said, is that if 300 teams use 5,000 to 6,000 players, these players will be a definite recreational asset to 20,000,000 people. Such usage of these players is thoroughly worthwhile, Mr. Roosevelt said, expressing his belief that Landis could handle the problem with complete justice.

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